

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.67

1945

LIBRARY
RECEIVED

★ FEB 9 1945 ★

U S Department of Agriculture

THE ASGROW GROWER'S GUIDE

DISTRIBUTED BY

THE IMLAY COMPANY

Distributors of Asgrow Vegetable Seed

NURSERY—FLORISTS

ZANESVILLE, OHIO

PLANTING TABLE

Species	Seed for 100 ft. row	Seed for one acre	† Inches between rows	§ Inches apart in row	‡ Planting depth, inches
Beans, Bush	1 lb.	60-75 lb.	24-30	3-4	1½
Beans, Pole	½ lb.	30-35 lb.	36-48	†10-36	1½
Beet	1 oz.	6 lb.	14-24	3-4	½
Broccoli	¼ oz.	*4 oz.	24-30	16-20	¼
Cabbage	¼ oz.	*4 oz.	24-30	16-20	¼
Cantaloupe	½ oz.	2-3 lb.	50-60	36-60	1
Carrot	1 oz.	3-4 lb.	14-24	2-3	½
Cauliflower	¼ oz.	*4 oz.	24-30	16-20	¼
Celery	¼ oz.	4 oz.	24-42	4-5	⅓
Corn, Sweet	8 oz.	8-10 lb.	30-42	9-12	1
Cucumber	1 oz.	2-3 lb.	4-5 ft.	18-36	¾
Eggplant	¼ oz.	*4 oz.	3-4 ft.	30-36	½
Endive	1 oz.	2-3 lb.	18-24	8-10	¼
Kale	¼ oz.	2 lb.	24-36	15-20	¼
Kohlrabi	½ oz.	2 lb.	18-24	6	¼
Lettuce	½ oz.	2-3 lb.	16-24	10-14	⅓
Muskmelon	½ oz.	3-4 lb.	60-70	36-60	1
Mustard	½ oz.	4 lb.	18-20	6-9	½
Okra	2 oz.	8 lb.	30-42	15	1
Onion	1 oz.	3-4 lb.	15-30	3-4	½
Parsley	½ oz.	4 lb.	12-18	3-6	¼
Parsnip	½ oz.	4 lb.	18-24	3-4	½
Peas	2 lb.	90-180 lb.	24-36	1-2	1
Pepper	¼ oz.	*4 oz.	30	24-30	½
Pumpkin	1 oz.	2-3 lb.	8-10 ft.	5-6 ft.	1
Radish	1 oz.	8-10 lb.	12-15	1-2	¼
Rutabaga	1 oz.	1-2 lb.	18-24	4-8	½
Spinach	2 oz.	†10-20 lb.	14-24	5-6	¾
Squash, Bush	2 oz.	3-4 lb.	3-4 ft.	3 ft.	1
Squash, Vine	1 oz.	2-3 lb.	6-8 ft.	5-6 ft.	1
Swiss Chard	1 oz.	6-8 lb.	24-30	15-20	½
Tomato	¼ oz.	4 oz.	3-4 ft.	3-4 ft.	¼
Turnip	½ oz.	1-2 lb.	12-24	3-7	¼
Watermelon	½ oz.	2-3 lb.	8-10 ft.	8 ft.	1

* When plants are raised in greenhouse or hotbed.

† Varies with method of cultivation, etc.

§ The figures refer to stand of plants, not rate of seeding.

‡ For medium soils. A little more in sandy soils, a little less in heavy soils. Moisture is also a factor.

SEED TREATMENT

In recent years the spread of parasitic diseases has made it increasingly necessary to treat vegetable seeds with a protective agent, to guard against the spores or germs which lie in wait for the young plants, particularly in the soil. Extensive trials by different authorities and under widely varying field conditions, as well as practical experience in the growing of Asgrow seed crops has led to our recommendation of Spergon as one of the best protectants, except on beet and grass seed. Spergon is a non-metallic, non-poisonous powder to be shaken with the seed before sowing. It adheres readily, forming a protective and disinfectant coating.

For home gardeners, Spergon is available at seed stores in small, inexpensive 2-oz. packages together with simple instructions. For market growers, Spergon may be had in 1-lb. and 5-lb. containers, and the rate of application for some of the principal species would be, per 100 lb., approximately as follows: Peas—3 oz.; Beans and Lima Beans—3 oz.; Sweet Corn—3 oz.; Broccoli—6 oz.; Carrot—12 oz.; Eggplant—4 oz.; Endive—12 oz.; Lettuce—12 oz.; Melon—12 oz.; Okra—8 oz.; Parsley—16 oz.; Parsnip—20 oz.; Pepper—8 oz.; Spinach—14 oz. For the treatment of beet seed, red copper oxide, Cuprocide or Semesan will give very satisfactory results.

Asgrow Seeds for Vegetable Growers

Your first step to better crops

Many varieties which only a few years ago were regarded as satisfactory have now been far surpassed through the application of modern methods of plant breeding.

Such methods are fully employed at the Asgrow breeding stations, not only to develop new varieties, but also to improve and maintain at their best the standard types which are in general use. In this way Asgrow seeds are **bred**—not just **grown**. A seed is a plant in miniature. All its inherited characteristics are there and the grower's greatest care can do no more than develop them.

Choose your seed with care, therefore, and remember that even the very finest seed costs but a small part of your total outlay in raising a crop. Asgrow Seeds are available through local dealers and are products of Associated Seed Growers, Inc., a consolidation of four of America's oldest but most progressive seed houses, all founded over 80 years ago and responsible for much of the improvement in the quality of vegetables that has taken place since then. Asgrow Seeds represent an enduring standard of quality. They are your first step to better crops.

ALL-AMERICA SELECTIONS

The All-America Selections Council, sponsored by the American Seed Trade Association and affiliated bodies, has in each of the past ten years made awards to distinctively new varieties. These coveted awards are made on the results of trials conducted in twelve different sections of the country by impartial judges, to whom the entries are known only by numbers, and who allot marks for Distinctiveness, General Usefulness, Adaptability, and Uniformity.

The Asgrow record in these trials is: Gold Medals—3; Silver Medals—8; Bronze Medals—7.

VITAMIN CONTENT IN VEGETABLES

	x—Fair				xx—Good				xxx—Excellent			
	Vitamins:					Vitamins:						
	A	B ₁	B ₂	C		A	B ₁	B ₂	C			
Asparagus (Green)	x	xx	xx	xx	Leek	xx	xx	x	x			
Beans—Snap	xx	xx	x	x	Lettuce	xx	x	x	x			
Dried	x	xxx	xxx		Mustard	xxx		xx	x			
Lima	x	xxx	xx	x	Okra	x	x	x	x			
Beet	xx	x	x		Onion		x		x			
Beet Greens	xxx	xxx	xx	xx	Parsley	xxx	xxx	xx	xxx			
Broccoli	xxx	xx	xx	xxx	Parsnips		xx	x	x			
Brussels Sprouts	x	xx	xx	xxx	Peas	xx	xx	x	x			
Cabbage (cooked)		xx	x	xx	Pepper, Green	xx			xxx			
Carrot	xxx	xx	x	x	Radish	x		x	x			
Cauliflower		xx	x	xx	Spinach	xxx	xx	xx	xxx			
Cantaloupe	x	x	x	xxx	Squash—Summer	x	xx	x				
Celery	xx	x	x	x	Winter	xx		x				
Collard	xx	x	xx	xx	Swiss Chard	xxx	xx	xx	x			
Corn, Yellow	xx	xx	x	x	Soybean	xx	xxx	xxx				
Cucumber		xx	x		Tomato	xx	x	x	xx			
Dandelion	xxx	xx	xx	xx	Turnip, White			x	xx			
Eggplant	x		xx	x	Turnip Greens	xx	xx	xxx	xxx			
Escarolle	xxx	x	x	x	Watermelon	x	x		x			
Kale	xxx	xx	xx	xxx	Water Cress	xx	xx	xx	x			

VEGETABLES FOR FREEZING

Recent advances in freezing methods make it now possible to enjoy many vegetables through the off-season months, almost as if freshly picked. The home gardener who owns a freezing unit, or rents a locker in a freezing plant, will be well rewarded by selecting and saving choice specimens of produce.

The vegetables most suitable for freezing and locker storage include asparagus, peas, snap beans, lima beans, broccoli, spinach, carrot, cauliflower, chard and corn, preferably cut off the cob. These can all be neatly packed in containers to economize locker space. The species

generally regarded as unsuitable are celery, cucumber, lettuce, melons, onion, radish and tomato—roughly speaking, those that are eaten fresh. Cabbage, squash and other large items could hardly justify their space even if the result were successful.

As to varieties of the freezable species the home gardener can be guided by a simple rule: If it is good fresh, it will be good frozen. This does not necessarily apply, however, to commercial quick freezing by mass production methods, into which many other factors enter.

Beans—Bush

Plant only in warm, well-prepared soil, about 4" apart, 1½"-2" deep. Under hand cultivation and in poor soil rows may be 18"-24" apart; in rich fields under horse or tractor cultivation, 30"-36". Cultivate only before blooming and never when wet. Pick frequently as pods approach maturity, to get full yield. Plant a succession every two weeks to ensure supplies throughout the season.

Green Pods

★ **Asgrow Stringless Green Pod (Tendergreen):** 52 days. All-America Gold Medal. It is probably no exaggeration to say that Asgrow Stringless Green Pod represents the greatest advance yet made in the breeding of beans. The pods are entirely stringless and fiberless, meaty and richly flavored, attractive dark green in color, round and nearly straight, 6"-6½" long. The plants are hardy, strong, and dependably productive even under trying weather conditions. Seeds are purple mottled on buff.

★ **Asgrow Black Valentine (Stringless):** 49 days. All-America Silver Medal Award for 1933. Handsome, oval, dark green, smooth pods completely free from strings which keep their color and firmness well, even in shipping long distances. Plants are large, erect and heavy cropping. Seeds solid black. This is an excellent variety for near or distant markets when an early, very hardy bean of extra quality and flavor is desired.

★ **Burpee's Stringless Green Pod:** 50 days. Asgrow originated. After 40 years this early, sturdy and productive variety is still popular for local markets or the home garden. The large, bushy

plants produce plenty of rich, round, slightly curved, green pods about 5½" long, stringless and of fine flavor. Seeds are coffee-brown.

Bountiful: 47 days. Popular early market variety on northern and eastern markets. Plant medium large, thrifty, with light green, flat, stringless pods, 6½"-7" long.

Dwarf Horticultural: Used both for snap beans (54 days) and green shelled beans (62 days).

Florida Belle: 59 days. A new introduction showing resistance to many forms of bean rust. Pods oval, straight and of good length. Seeds mottled buff and purple.

Full Measure: 53 days. Under favorable conditions a most excellent bean with plentiful stringless, tender, round pods.

Giant Stringless Green Pod: 53 days. Asgrow originated. Like Burpee's Stringless Green Pod but with larger, longer and straighter pods, stringless and brittle, medium green in color.



Asgrow Black Valentine: a stringless variety immensely popular with shippers

Throughout this catalog varieties marked with a star (★) are strongly recommended for excellence of quality and for general popularity.



Asgrow Stringless Green Pod (Tendergreen)—All-America Gold Medal

Medal Refugee: 65 days. All-America Bronze Medal for 1942. The first white-seeded variety of this type. Plants large, very productive and highly resistant to disease. Pods of medium size, round. Primarily for commercial canning.

Plentiful: 50 days. An improved type of Bountiful, with black instead of buff seeds. Strong and

productive plants, with flat pods, stringless and brittle.

Stringless Red Valentine: 54 days. The pods are slightly shorter and more curved than Red Valentine.

Tennessee Green Pod: 50 days. A Southern favorite of fine flavor though not stringless. Large pods, broad, long and flat.

Wax Pods

Improved Golden Wax: 51 days. Popular in home gardens because of its rich flavor and resistance to disease. Straight, thick-flat, stringless, creamy yellow pods.

★ **Pencil Pod:** 55 days. Asgrow originated. Generally regarded as the finest wax bean whether for shipping, local market or the home garden. Pods are a beautiful golden yellow, 6"–7" long, round and crease-backed, fleshy, brittle, stringless, fiberless, tender and sweet; grown abundantly on stocky, vigorous plants. Seeds are black. An early variety though in every way of the highest quality and productive over a lengthy period.

Round Pod Kidney Wax (Brittle Wax): 58 days. Asgrow originated. Very similar to Pencil Pod but not quite so large. Handsome pods of the finest quality.

★ **Sure Crop (Bountiful Wax):** 53 days. Asgrow originated. Thick-flat, golden yellow pods, 6"–7" long; stringless and brittle; meaty and well-flavored; attractive both in taste and appearance. The plants are strong, probably the hardiest of all wax pod beans, fighting both adverse growing conditions and disease. A heavy cropper with a long picking season. Seeds are black. Most popular with market gardeners and shippers for its fine quality and texture both in the early and later markets.



Sure Crop—a favorite wax pod variety, hardy and prolific

BEANS—Pole

Plant a little later than dwarf beans when the ground is warmer. Poles 7–8 ft. above ground should be about 4 ft. apart. Three or four poles may be pulled together at the top and tied, for rigidity. Round each pole set 6 beans 1½" deep, thinning to 4 per pole later. Pole beans repay this work by heavier yields and longer picking seasons than bush beans. Allow about 1 lb. per 100 poles.

Blue Lake: 64 days. Increasingly popular for canning and freezing because of its neat, straight, almost round, dark green pods. Small, ivory-white seeds.

★ **Decatur:** 65 days. All-America Silver Medal for 1942. Hardy and vigorous, climbs well and bears long, nearly straight pods, round, stringless and of fine quality. Seeds white. Has considerable resistance to disease, particularly common bean mosaic.

★ **Genuine Cornfield:** 71 days. Round, straight, crease-backed pods, green at picking stage, purple mottled later; of good quality, though with slight string. Striped Creaseback and Scotia are similar.



*Kentucky Wonder
Asgrow Strain*

★ **Kentucky Wonder:** 65 days. The Asgrow strain represents a thoroughbred development of this old favorite. Plants are tall and prolific. Pods are in clusters, long, curved and round, fiberless and brittle, with a distinctive flavor of their own. They should be picked young.

Kentucky Wonder Wax: 68 days. The standard wax-podded pole bean. Flat pods, nearly stringless.

Ideal Market (Black Valentine Pole): 60 days. The earliest pole bean; hardy and vigorous with silvery green, round pods.

London Horticultural (Speckled Cranberry): 70 days. Medium-sized pods, dark green when young, stringless, slightly curved. Seeds buff splashed with dark red.

Mammoth Horticultural: 73 days. Pods large, heavily splashed with red. Seeds large, buff mottled with red.

★ **McCaslan:** 65 days. Widely grown throughout the South. Strong, hardy plants with large, thick-flat, green pods 7"–9" long, stringless when young and of good flavor.

★ **Missouri Wonder:** 66 days. Used when young for snaps, though not stringless; later as dry shell beans, gray-buff and tan-mottled in color. Pods are shorter, broader and flatter than Kentucky Wonder.

★ **Potomac:** 66 days. All-America Bronze Medal for 1943. This new and vigorous variety is a strong climber, bearing a heavy crop of very trim, dark green pods of medium size, practically round and straight, entirely stringless and of fine eating quality. Seeds black and medium small.

Round Pod White Kentucky Wonder: 63 days. A new variety used in California. Resistant to several forms of bean rust.

White Creaseback: 65 days. An early, productive sort with round tender pods that ship well, and small white seeds.

White Kentucky Wonder, Asgrow Strain: 64 days. Similar to Kentucky Wonder except that seeds are white, instead of brown.

LIMA BEANS

While the culture of Lima beans is in general the same as that of green and wax podded beans, they require a rich soil and must not be planted until soil is thoroughly warmed.

Bush Varieties

★**Baby Potato:** 72 days. All-America Silver Medal. Plant similar to Henderson's Bush but more prolific; seeds small but plump, bright green when fresh and of Fordhook flavor.

Burpee's: 77 days. A large-seeded variety with 3 to 4 broad, flat beans to the pod.

Improved Burpee: A few days earlier than Burpee's, larger and more prolific. Clusters of 5 or 6 pods, averaging 4 flat-oval beans each.

★**Clark's Bush:** 65 days. An attractive new Asgrow variety, similar to Henderson's Bush, but with the notable difference that the beans are all of pleasing green color and free from whites.

★**Fordhook:** 75 days. A potato lima. The plants are vigorous, bearing clusters of pods, each with 3 to 5 large, thick, oval beans of rich flavor and high food value.

★**Henderson's Bush:** 65 days. A Baby Lima, known in the South as Butter Bean. Pods contain 3 to 4 small beans, pale green when young, of good flavor. The Asgrow strain has been developed for increased yield and concentration.

Jackson Wonder (or Calico): 65 days. An old Southern favorite. Flat pods have 3 to 4 seeds of mottled buff.

Pole Varieties

Giant Speckled Butter: 78 days. Stands up well to summer weather. Beans buff, spotted brownish red. Pods in clusters, 4 or 5 seeds per pod.

★**King of the Garden:** 88 days. A general favorite for its hardiness and vigor. Produces a heavy yield of pods containing 4 or 5 large, oval, greenish white beans.

★**Sieva:** 77 days. Also known as Small White, in reference to the size of the beans but the plants are tall and prolific. Pods have 3 to 4 beans of excellent table quality.

EDIBLE SOY BEANS

Culture similar to Bush Lima Beans

While still a novelty to American growers, edible or garden soybeans are rapidly finding favor because of their comparative resistance to drought, disease and insects. In addition they are of high food value, rich in vitamins but of low starch content. They are grown and used similarly to Bush Lima Beans. At the green-eating stage all the varieties have green seeds more or less oval in shape though varying in size.

Aoda: 110 days. A prolific sort suited to the South, as it requires a long season. Beans of medium size and good texture.

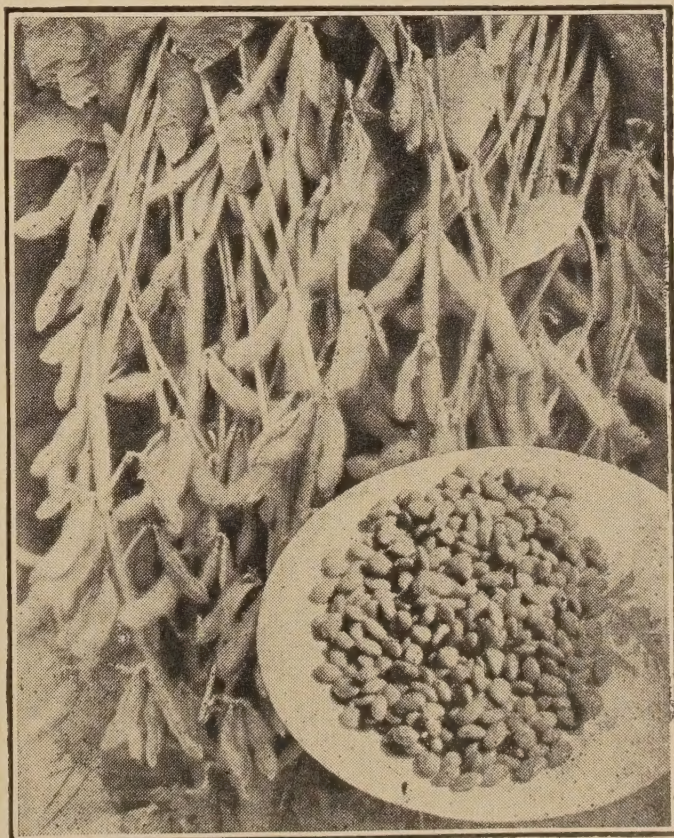
Bansei: 90 days. Plants erect and of medium height, very prolific, well adapted for short season areas. Beans medium small, elliptical, of mild and pleasing flavor.

Edsoy: 90 days. Vigorous plants with resistance to heat and drought, yielding under Southern conditions a good crop of oval, medium sized beans.

Giant Green: 77 days. Plants short and erect; beans green, large, plump, oval; for use green. Adapted to the North.

Hokkaido: 98 days. Plant erect and of medium height. Pods large, gray. Beans large, almost

spherical, of nut-like flavor. A good midseason variety, for use green or dry.

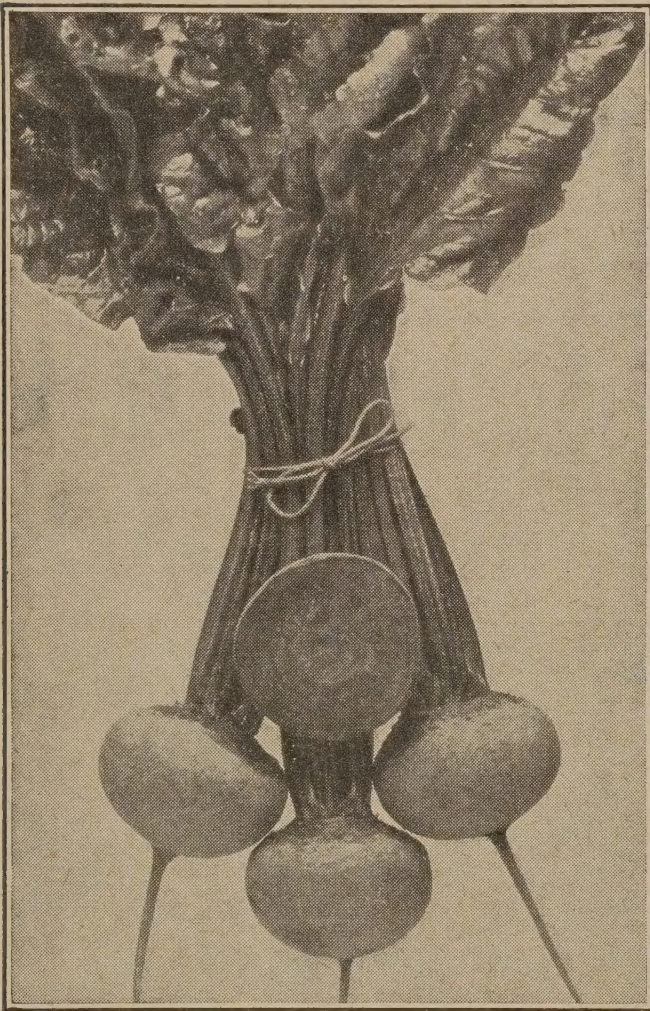


Edible Soy Beans—high in food value and vitamins

BEET

While beets will flourish in any reasonably good soil that is not acid, provided it is properly fertilized and cultivated, they do best in deep sandy loam. The soil should be well worked first and if smooth roots are wanted, fresh manure must not be used. Sow about 12 seeds per foot $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep in drills 18" apart, rolling the earth after planting. Plants should be thinned out to 3" or 4" apart; this may be done when they are 2" high or they may be left until they reach 6" when those lifted can be used for greens. To have supplies through the season, plant in succession every 10 days or so. Beets are at their best when about 2" in diameter and they may be preserved for winter use by storing in cellars or pits, covering them with dry earth or sand topped with straw.

★**Asgrow Canner:** 66 days. All-America Silver Medal, 1936. Though bred primarily for home and commercial canning, this excellent variety is now also widely used as a table beet because of its very deep, attractive color and superior quality. Smooth, globe-shaped roots, with small neck. Tops medium and erect.



Asgrow Wonder Beet, Gold Medal 1934

★**Asgrow Wonder:** 57 days. All-America Gold Medal, 1934. Recognized by this award as a variety of supreme excellence, its performance for market growers and shippers in the seasons since then has confirmed it in a position of leadership. The All-America citation reads: "Extra early, deepest red all through, semi-flat with rounded bottom, large, extra flavor and quality, smooth skin, 15" tops for good bunching." A pedigreed stock, the result of many years of pure-line breeding; unsurpassed in earliness, uniformity, and in depth of interior color.

Crosby's Egyptian: 60 days. A standard early variety, very popular with market gardeners, as the tops bunch well and it makes a good appearance with dark red, flat-globe or turnip shaped roots.

★**Detroit Dark Red:** 68 days. The leading main crop sort and seen at its finest development in the pure-bred Asgrow strain. Tops are small and erect, dark green tinged with red. Roots are globular, uniform and attractive, with deep red flesh.

Early Blood Turnip: 68 days. An old-time favorite. Tops medium and rather bushy. Its name indicates the shape and color of the roots. A good keeper.

Early Flat Red Egyptian: 54 days. Used in the North for forcing and transplanting from hotbeds to catch the early markets.

Early Wonder: 58 days. Similar to Crosby but a little earlier and a little smaller. A good first early variety, used also for fall planting. Tops smallish, roots flattened globe. Tender and of good quality.

The number of days mentioned for different varieties indicates the period from planting to edibility. Naturally they cannot be the same for every section of the country and varying conditions of growth. They are based on averages from the different Asgrow breeding and trial stations and will serve as an approximate guide, enabling comparison between varieties.

SWISS CHARD (Leaf Beet)

A beet that is grown for its leaves and chards, or stalks, but not its roots. An excellent vegetable for the home garden, as when the outer leaves are picked the others continue to grow, assuring a supply of tasteful greens throughout the summer and fall. The ribs may be served creamed like asparagus, the leafy part like spinach. Thin to 12" apart. Ready for first picking in 50-60 days.

Common Green: Medium green leaves with chards, or stalks, of silver-green.

★**Lucullus:** The most popular sort. Erect and vigorous, with stout white stalks and large crumpled bright yellowish green leaves.

MANGEL (or Stock Beet)

Cheap and nutritious winter feed for stock; the dairyman's friend. Plant 6 lb. per acre in drills, thinning later to 9" apart, or broadcast 15-20 lb. About 110 days to maturity. Store in pits.

Giant Half Sugar Rose: Long oval white roots with rose-colored shoulder, solid and sweet. Very productive and of high stock feeding value.

Golden Tankard: Large cylindrical shaped roots allowing closer growth; grayish above ground, deep yellow below. Does well on light soils. The only yellow-fleshed variety.

Mammoth Long Red: On good land this popular sort should yield 30-50 tons per acre of large, light red roots which grow half above ground and are easily pulled. A good keeper.

BROCCOLI

A delicious table vegetable, increasing greatly in popularity. Cultivate as for cabbage.

★**Green Sprouting, Early (Calabrese):** 70 days from setting of plants. The plant first produces an attractive, compact head of bluish green. After this main head has been cut, side shoots develop with small heads. A readily marketable and profitable crop much in demand by quality buyers.

Green Sprouting, Medium: 100 days. Adapted to the Pacific Coast and Southwest. Taller plant forms large, compact, well colored head, slow to flower, and many large side shoots.

Broccoli Rab (Turnip-Broccoli): A member of the turnip family grown for tops and tender flower shoots used as greens.



Green Broccoli—well worth a place in the garden

CABBAGE

No crop calls for more care in the purchase of seed than does cabbage, for it is subject to serious seed-borne diseases. Plant, therefore, only strains which have been raised and prepared for sale with scrupulous care in the avoidance of bacterial infection.

The earliest cabbages are started under glass and transplanted when 4"–6" high, into rows 2–2½ ft. apart with 18" between plants. Later, larger sorts need a little more room. Each ounce of seed should produce about 3,000 plants and an acre of cabbage will contain 12,000–15,000 plants.

Days given below are from setting of plants to marketable heads.

Yellows-resistant Varieties

Essential to the grower in yellows-infested areas.

Cabbage yellows or wilt is a serious disease which makes the plants turn yellowish, wilt and curl up. It is caused by a fungus in the soil and there is no known remedy once the plants have become infected. Where the disease exists, only yellows-resistant varieties should be planted.

All Head Select: 78 days. Similar to All Head Early. Very uniform and of good quality.

Improved Globe: 77 days. A resistant improved stock of Glory of Enkhuizen. Large solid heads.

Resistant Golden Acre: 65 days. A resistant strain of the well-known extra early variety.

★ **Marion Market:** 79 days. Developed from Copenhagen Market but with slightly larger, round, firm heads. Valuable for early kraut.

★ **Wisconsin Hollander:** 105 days. Similar in type to Danish Ballhead. Attractive, large, firm, flattened globe-shaped heads. Very hardy and a good keeper.



Marion Market: Resistant to yellows

Wisconsin Ball Head: 100 days. Very hard. Smooth large heads with blue-green leaves. A very good late variety.

Wisconsin All Season: 95 days. Similar to the standard All-Seasons but perhaps a little coarser.

Standard Varieties

All Head Early: 78 days. Very hardy, with large, deep-flat heads, uniform in size and color. Excellent for shipping and for kraut.

All Seasons: 87 days. Stands heat well. Large deep heads.

★ **Copenhagen Market:** 69 days. An excellent early variety for shipping or kraut. Few outer leaves, short stem; heads round and solid, 3½–4 lb. weight; of superior quality.

★ **Charleston Wakefield:** 74 days. A heavy yielding, conical-headed sort largely used in Southern planting for shipment to Northern markets. Larger than Jersey Wakefield.

★ **Danish Ball Head or Hollander:** 103 days. The leading variety, equally good for kraut, storage or shipping. The deep round head is very hard and the interior compact.

Early Flat Dutch, Stein's: 90 days. Widely and well known as a medium early, heavy producer of large, solid, somewhat flattened heads. Used chiefly for the fall crop.

★ Varieties marked with a star are strongly recommended as not only excellent developments of modern plant-breeding methods but also most highly in demand by gardeners generally.



Copenhagen Market—a main crop leader

STANDARD VARIETIES—Continued

Glory of Enkhuizen. 77 days. Large, round, solid heads, few outer leaves, of excellent quality.

★**Golden Acre:** 64 days. Outstanding for the earliest markets of the season. Similar to Copenhagen Market but somewhat smaller and earlier.

Green Acre: 66 days. A selected strain of Golden Acre, which holds its fine color well. Valued for shipping.

Jersey Wakefield: 63 days. A popular sort for the earliest markets. Cone-shaped heads, small and compact, with inside white, crisp and tender, about 2¼ lb. apiece.

Large American Drumhead: Similar to Premium Late Flat Dutch but somewhat slower growing.

Mammoth Red Rock: 100 days. A popular large standard red variety. Large, round, solid heads of purple-red color. A good keeper.

Premium Late Flat Dutch: 100 days. A big, solid, late variety of great popularity because of its heavy yield and quality.

Red Acre: 74 days. The earliest red variety. Hard, deep red heads.

Savoy Perfection Drumhead: 90 days. Preferred by cabbage connoisseurs. Crinkled dark leaves, solid round heads, of high quality and flavor.

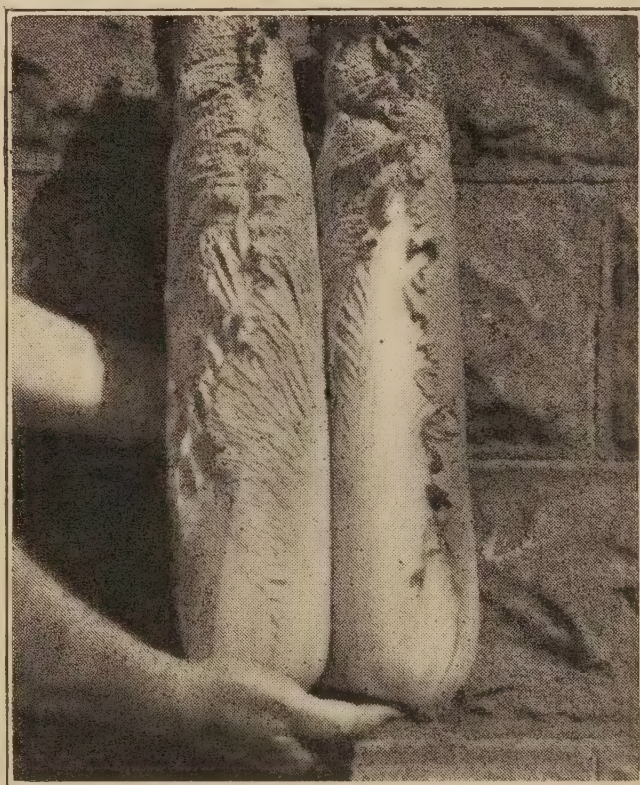
Succession: 88 days. A very dependable cropper with large heads which early become solid.

CHINESE CABBAGE PE-TSAI

Also known as Celery Cabbage, though it is not a true cabbage and grows more like a cos lettuce. It matures in 70–80 days and planting should be timed to avoid heading during hot weather, in which it bolts to seed. Difficult to transplant. Thin to 12"–16" in rows. Tie up the outer leaves to blanch.

Chihli: The tall early variety, standing 18"–20" x 3½" at base; somewhat tapered at tip, solid, sweet and tender.

Wong Bok: Shorter and stouter than Chihli; 8"–9" in diameter and 11"–12" high. Popular in the South, where it is often named Pe-tsai.



Chinese Cabbage, Chihli

CAULIFLOWER

The cauliflower is a member of the cabbage family and should be similarly cultivated. Allow about 60 days from setting out plants to picking. To blanch the head, the outer leaves should be loosely gathered round it and tied.

★**Early Snowball:** The best and most widely used variety. Dwarf plants with medium sized, solid, pure white heads of the finest quality.

★**Snowdroft:** Somewhat more vigorous and larger than Snowball. Heads deep and exceptionally white, curd of fine texture. Curved inner leaves protect the head until nearly full grown.

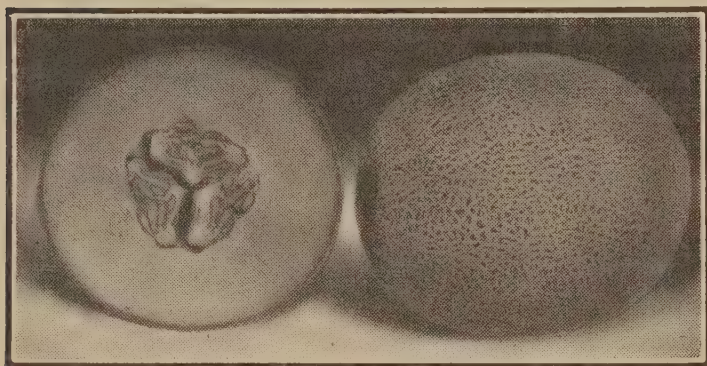
Super Snowball: Preferred for the main crop by many market growers. Good medium sized, well shaped heads, blanching white and clean.

CANTALOUPE and MUSKMELON

Muskmelons are the older type; large, heavily ribbed and adapted only to home gardens and nearby markets. Cantaloupes are smaller but with firmer, finer grained flesh, smaller seed cavities, less ribbed and more netted, of better quality and adapted for shipping and keeping.

Plant 6 or 8 seeds in hills about 6 ft. by 6 ft., or drill in rows, 4-5 ft. apart when the soil is warmed. Thin out to 2 or 3 plants per hill when grown to 4". The young plants usually require protection.

Orange- or salmon-fleshed



The Asgrow Strain of Hale's Best No. 36

Banana: 98 days. 6 lb. Shaped like a huge banana. Very fragrant, salmon-tinted flesh.

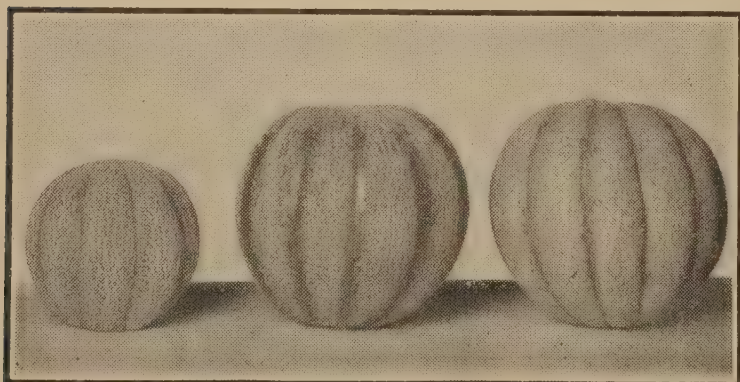
Bender's Surprise: 90 days. Similar to Tip Top but more oval. Exterior yellowish green.

★ **Delicious:** 83 days. An improved strain of Bender's Surprise. Earlier, slightly smaller, but thick-fleshed and of excellent quality.

★ **Hale's Best No. 36:** 82 days. This improved strain has almost entirely replaced the older Hale's Best. It is the earliest and a most popular shipping cantaloupe, heavily netted, oval, sweet and of very fine quality.

Hale's Best, Jumbo Strain: A larger strain, preferred by some shippers for its size.

Hearts of Gold (Hoodoo): 90 days. A popular variety, about 5" diameter and 2 lb. weight. Distinctly ribbed. Juicy, sweet and aromatic.



Hearts of Gold

Bender's Surprise

Tip Top

★ **Honey Rock (Sugar Rock):** 81 days. Nearly round, about 5½" diameter and 4 lb. weight. Thick, juicy, orange-salmon flesh. Grown for nearby markets or home use.

★ **Imperial No. 45:** 87 days. Extensively grown for resistance to downy mildew. Similar to Hale's Best but faintly ribbed. An exceptionally good shipper.

Improved Perfecto: 88 days. Nearly round, 5" x 5½", deep salmon flesh, juicy and sweet.

Pride of Wisconsin (Queen of Colorado): 90 days. A cross between Honey Rock and Hearts of Gold. Flesh sweet and of fine flavor.

Tip Top: 90 days. An excellent muskmelon for home or the local market. Large, about 7" x 8". Ribbed. 6 to 7 lb. in weight; flesh bright salmon, sweet and spicy.



Imperial No. 45—mildew-resistant

Green-fleshed

Honey Dew: 112 days. A big, round, smooth melon of distinctive flavor, for warm climates only.

Rocky Ford (Netted Gem): 92 days. Standard among the older varieties. Strong, prolific vines; melons nearly round, about 5" diameter; practically ribless, with sweet green flesh, juicy, spicy, and of good quality.

CARROT

A light deep soil is best, free from stones, clods or debris, preferably fertilized the previous season, otherwise enriched with old manure; new manure and lack of preparation lead to split and crooked roots. Sow a succession of plantings in rows 14" or more apart, thinning out later to 2"-3".

★**Chantenay, Improved Long:** 72 days. A well known and popular all-purpose variety, shorter and thicker than Asgrow Imperator, 5"-6" long, blunt-ended, deep orange with quite indistinct core.

Chantenay, Red Core: 72 days. Somewhat shorter than Chanteney. Reddish orange flesh with faint core. Strong tops. Very desirable either for market or for canning diced carrots.

Danvers Half Long: 75 days. An outstanding selection of this important home and market sort. Bright orange roots, medium in length and shape. Crisp and of good quality.

★**Danvers Red Core:** 75 days. Our specially selected long strain of Danvers, which has been well received where uniform color is desired. Broad shoulder tapering gently to a blunt point.

★**Imperator:** 77 days. All-America Silver Medal, 1933. Set the fashion in long smooth carrots. Tops are medium and just right for bunching. Roots have rounded shoulders and taper uniformly to a semi-blunt end, 7"-8" long, rich orange in section, with indistinct core; fine grained, tender, sweet and of excellent quality.

Long Orange: 88 days. Large and productive; for table or stock.

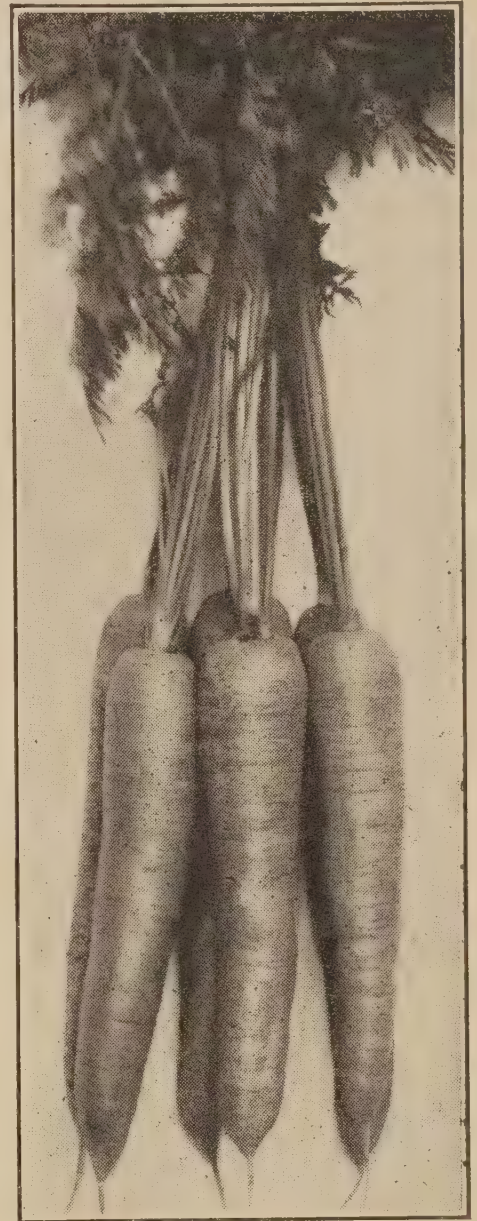
★**Nantes Improved Coreless:** 70 days. A deservedly popular variety, of trim, cylindrical shape, with small tops. Crisp, tender and of delicate flavor. Unsurpassed for the home garden.

Oxheart (or Guerande): 72 days. Stocky blunt roots for home use occasionally, but chiefly for stock feed. Rather coarse.

Short Top Shipper: 75 days. An Asgrow strain with short, strong tops specially developed to meet the needs of produce shippers.

White Belgian: 95 days. For stock feed. Grows partly above ground and is easily harvested.

Yellow Belgian: 95 days. Similar to White Belgian except for its pale yellow color.



Imperator—first set the style and is now the standard for long, slim carrots

COLLARD

Cabbage Collard: Medium tall with loose heads of fine quality. Leaves are picked as desired.

Georgia: Our strain is the true Georgia or Southern Collard. Thrifty and vigorous.

Green Glazed: A medium sized variety with bright green, silky looking leaves, which apparently are less attractive to insects.

SWEET CORN

The great advances in vegetable quality, disease-resistance and yielding power made possible in recent years by the new science of genetics are nowhere better seen than in corn. The greatest triumph of corn-breeding is in the development, through inbreeding and crossing, of hybrids which accentuate the best features of both their parents and have amazing strength, uniformity

and yielding power. So successful have these new hybrids proven that the demand for seed has led to supplies which are sometimes of doubtful or unknown origin. With his crop at stake, the grower should make sure, before planting hybrid seed, that it was produced by breeders who have skill and experience in this work and whose hybrid stocks have demonstrated their value and local adaptability.

Corn should be planted only in warm, well worked soil, either in rows or groups, commonly known as hills, because it was formerly the practice to hoe up earth around the stalks. If planted in rows, the rows should be 2½-3½ ft. apart, depending on the size of the variety, planted 4 or 5 seeds per foot, and thinned out later to 9"-12" apart. If planted in hills, the hills should be about 3 feet apart, sown with 5 or 6 seeds, to be thinned out to 3 or 4 plants per hill. To enable good pollination and well filled ears, do not plant a single row, but several short ones.

Hybrids

Allegheny: 89 days. All-America Bronze Medal, 1941. A tall, vigorous midseason variety; very attractive ears with long narrow kernels of medium yellow color.

Country Gentleman, 8 x 6: 99 days. A drought-resistant hybrid for the Midwest. Ears large, with fine white kernels set irregularly.

Country Gentleman, 5 x 10: Similar to 8 x 6, but higher yielding except in conditions of unusual drought.

★**Golden Cross Bantam:** 85 days. The best known and most adaptable yellow hybrid. Very sturdy and reliable, showing high resistance to bacterial wilt (Stewart's disease). Ears 8" long, 10-14 rows, of top quality.

★**Golden Hybrid No. 2439:** 87 days. An exceptionally fine variety in eastern and far western states especially. Strong and prolific plants, with large, 14-16 rowed ears having husks of good length to deter the earworm.

Ioana: 87 days. All-America Bronze Medal. An attractive variety, very resistant to drought and wilt; ears 8" long, 12-14 rows of light yellow kernels.

★**Marcross C13-6:** 76 days. A very good variety for the first corn of the season. Thrifty plants, resistant to wilt. Ears are medium large, 10-14 rowed and of creamy yellow color.

Pontiac: 90 days. A new Asgrow hybrid developed for high yield. Ears trim, with 16-20 rows of very white, narrow and long kernels.

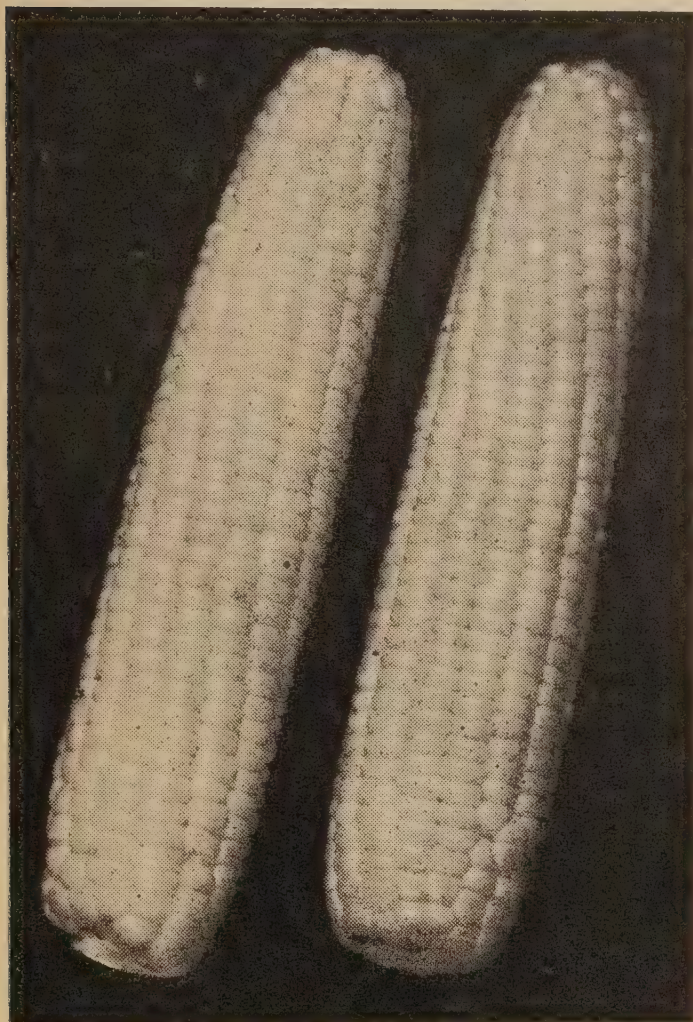
Spancross C13-4: 73 days. A good variety for the early markets. Medium sized ears with 10-12 rows of golden yellow kernels.

Stowell's Evergreen 14 x 5: 93 days. All-America Bronze Medal. A very valuable hybrid with large uniform white ears 9"-10" long, 16-18 rowed, excellent in appearance and quality.

Tendergold (Top Cross Sunshine). 83 days. A good second early yellow variety for the market gardener. Ears 12-16 rowed; kernels yellow, medium and of fine quality.



Hybrid corn is remarkably uniform and vigorous—a field of Golden Hybrid No. 2439

*Golden Cross Bantam*

Open-pollinated—Yellow

★**Bantam Evergreen (Golden Evergreen):** 95 days. Asgrow originated from Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen, yielding large 14-18 rowed ears of rich golden yellow. Sweet and of fine quality.

Golden Sunshine: 74 days. A popular early variety, medium sized ears with tender golden yellow kernels.

★**Golden Bantam:** 79 days. The old-time favorite. Medium ears with 8 rows of broad, tender kernels exceptional in flavor.

Golden Early Market: 72 days. Very early. Neat ears of medium size, 8-12 rowed, with medium broad, golden kernels.

★**Improved Golden Bantam 10-14 rowed:** 82 days. Asgrow originated, uniform and very attractive. More productive than regular Golden Bantam; the ears are larger and the kernels remain tender a few days longer.

Whipple's Early Yellow: 87 days. Medium large ears, 12-14 rowed, strong husks well filled to tips. Golden yellow kernels, sweet and of good flavor. Not really early.

Open-pollinated—White

Adams' Early: 72 days. A standard hardy variety of early roasting ear corn.

Adams' Extra Early Dwarf: 66 days. Earlier, smaller form of Adams' Early.

Adams' Large Improved: 74 days. Largely used in the South for roasting ears.

★**Alameda (Early Short Top):** 88 days. Widely used in California. Ears white, 12-16 rowed, with long husks to minimize ear-worm damage.

Clark's Early Evergreen: 90 days. Asgrow originated over 50 years ago, still popular for its large ears with 16-20 rows of deep, ivory-white, sweet kernels.

★**Country Gentleman:** 95 days. A consistently popular variety over a long period of years. Ears with white kernels set irregularly, not in rows. Excellent quality.

Early Surprise: 72 days. Asgrow originated. A good first early, white sweet corn, 8-12 rows.

★**Oregon Evergreen:** 94 days. Popular on the Pacific Coast, especially in California. Ears 14-18 rowed, kernels white, sweet and of good flavor.

★**Stowell's Evergreen:** 95 days. A large main-crop variety that has been grown for nearly a century. Tall, strong plants; ears large and long, 16-20 rows of clear, deep, sweet and tender kernels.

Trucker's Favorite: 75 days. Extensively planted by Southern growers. A heavy yielder with 12-16 rows of kernels.

POP CORN

Giant Yellow (South American Giant): 100 days. Strong and hardy plants with large, 12-16 rowed golden ears. Kernels pop big and creamy.

White Rice: 90 days. The old favorite variety.

Golden Queen: 90 days. A popular old variety with large 12-16 rowed ears.

Hulless: 85 days. A dwarf white sort of very high popping test, huskless and tender.



THE ASGROW GERMINATION AND ANALYTICAL LABORATORY

Good seed is viable, clean, disease-free, true to type. In one of the most modern, scientifically equipped seed laboratories in the country, several thousand sample lots of Asgrow seeds are under test each month to determine (1) Viability—i. e. power to germinate and grow. The view at left shows one of three room germinators with fluorescent lighting and controlled temperature and moisture. (2) Purity—i. e. freedom from dirt, chaff, other crop seeds, and weed seeds. (3) Freedom from bacterial or fungous organisms likely to lead to plant disease.

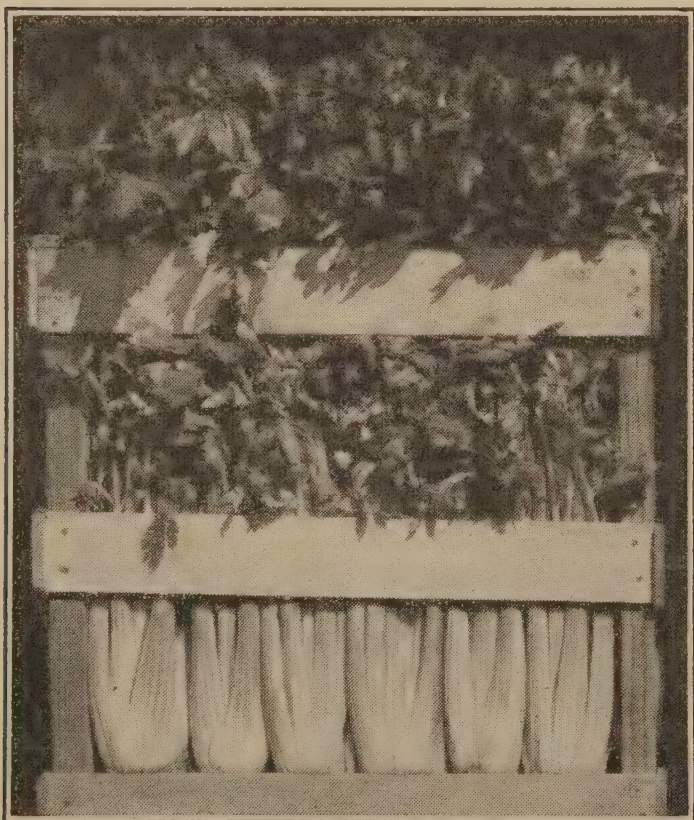
Trueness to type is tested in trial rows grown at one or more of our eight breeding and trial stations in widely different areas.

Samples of all Asgrow seed crops are thus periodically tested, and very complete, accurate records are kept of the laboratory and trial findings, so we may know that seed shipped from our warehouses meets the high Asgrow standard of quality.

Such thorough testing is but one link in the chain of operations—breeding, growing, cleaning, testing, warehousing—planned to justify the confidence of gardeners in Asgrow seeds.

CELERY

Celery is usually begun in cold frames as the seedlings do not thrive in temperatures below 45°. A well-pulverized and fertilized seed bed is essential, kept moist but not wet. Sow in rows 4" apart, allowing one level teaspoonful of seed to 6 ft. When seedlings are well started thin out to 3" apart and when 6" high transplant to a rich field, setting in double rows 3-3½ ft. apart with 8" between double rows and 4"-5" between plants. Blanching is then usually done by boards or heavy paper strips placed on either side of the rows. Where soil is used for blanching, the crop is set in single rows.



Golden Self-Blanching—crisp and brittle

Giant Pascal: A hardier, later, larger sort with solid stalks of nutty flavor and dark green stem and foliage.

★ **Golden Plume (Wonderful):** Resembles Golden Self-Blanching but is earlier and larger. Shows considerable resistance to blight and rust. Compact, thick hearts, of excellent flavor.

★ **Golden Self-Blanching:** A popular variety for market garden or home. Medium tall, compact, with thick, crisp, brittle stalks that blanch easily and golden yellow foliage.

★ **Utah (Golden Crisp):** A new green-stemmed variety. Stocky, full hearted and compact. Stems thick, broad, well rounded, of fine nutty flavor and quality.

Celery seed requires great care in production to avoid green or hollow-stemmed hearts and early seeding plants. As the best seed costs so little in proportion to the total expenses of the crop, the grower should insist on the highest quality.

CUCUMBER

Usually planted in hills 4-5 ft. apart; 6 or 8 seeds per hill, thinned out to 3 or 4 plants when grown to 6" or 8". The hill method of planting allows early cultivation in both directions, but many growers prefer drills spaced 4-5 ft. apart, with the plants 18"-36" apart. The hills should be prepared with well-rotted manure before planting—which, for the main crop, may be done as soon as all danger of frost is over. Pickling sorts are planted 6 or 8 weeks later. Fruits should be removed when they reach the pickling stage; if left to ripen on the vines the yield will be decreased.

The letters w.s. in the following list indicate the white spines which characterize most of the slicing cucumbers; pickling varieties are usually black spined as indicated by the letters b.s.

★ **A and C w.s.:** 68 days. A long variety which is popular on account of its excellent exterior color, fine slicing texture and shipping quality.

Boston Pickling b.s.: 58 days. Early, productive, fairly smooth, medium green.

Chicago Pickling b.s.: 59 days. An old favorite and one of the best for pickling or slicing. Medium green. Very prolific.

Clark's Special, Long Strain, w.s.: 63 days. All-America Silver Medal, 1933. Handsome, dark green, slightly tapered at both ends; flesh crisp and firm. Holds its quality well when shipped.

★ **Colorado w.s.:** 68 days. Distinguished by its attractive deep green color, length and smooth cylindrical shape. Shows very little striping at blossom end.

★ **Cubit w.s.:** 67 days. All-America Bronze Medal, 1944. Handsome long, cylindrical fruits of dark green exterior, with crisp, white flesh and small seed area. Excellent for home or shipping.

Early Fortune w.s.: 64 days. A good slicing and shipping sort of medium size.

Gherkin b.s.: 60 days. For small pickles.



Cubit—A very attractive new variety



Marketer—Early, very prolific and neat

★ **Improved Long Green b.s.:** 67 days. A standard large variety for the home garden; very prolific, and hardy; deep green, white crisp flesh.

Longfellow w.s.: 70 days. A long sort for forcing or outdoors.

★ **Marketer w.s.:** 61 days. All-America Bronze Medal, 1943. Early and very prolific, greatly admired for its uniformity and rich dark green color down to blossom end. Fruits of medium size, slightly tapered to each end, very trim.

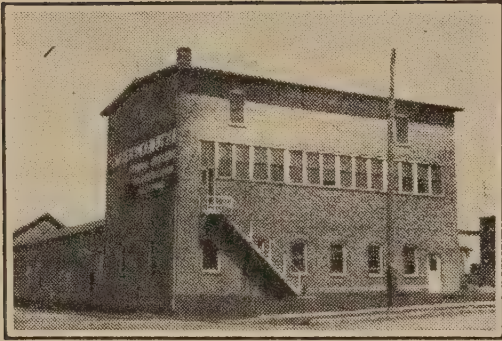
★ **National Association b.s.:** 56 days. Originally bred to meet the specifications of the National Pickle Packers Association. A most desirable strain has been produced by the Asgrow Cucumber Breeding Station; dark green, symmetrical and nearly square-ended.

Snow's Perfection b.s.: 56 days. Somewhat smaller than Chicago Pickling. Square-ended.

Stays Green (Black Diamond) w.s.: 60 days. Dark green, thick and square ended.

Straight-8 w.s.: 66 days. Cylindrical and straight; 8" long. Medium green, attractive.

A Glimpse of the A



Fairfield, Washington



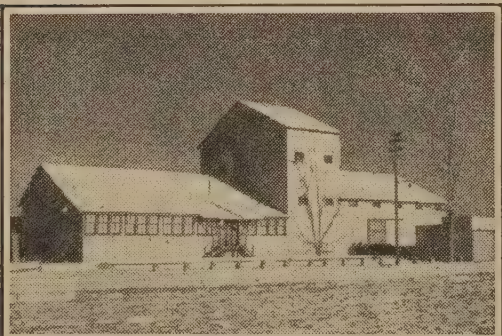
Milford, Connecticut



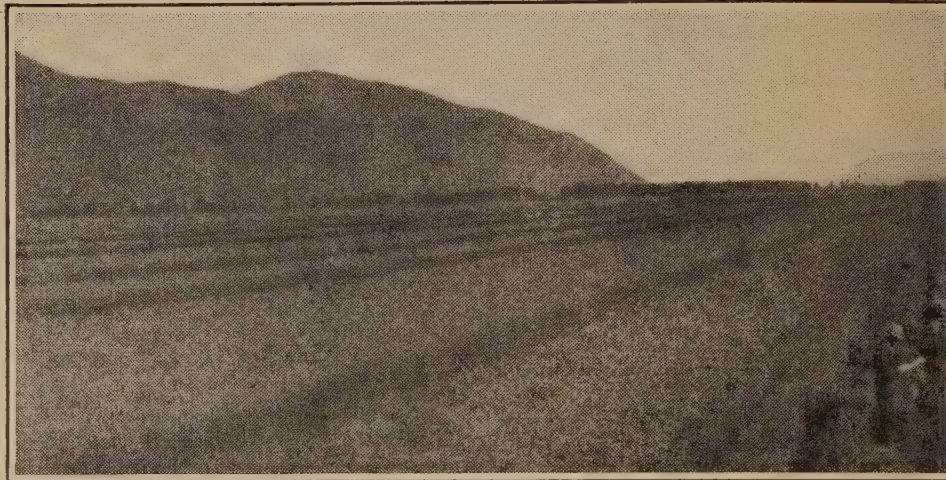
Sheboygan, Wisconsin



St. Anthony, Idaho



Powell, Wyoming



ASGROW PEA SEED CROPS ARE GROWN IN THE HIGH

IN Milford, Connecticut, eighty years ago, Everett B. Clark started in the business of growing vegetable seeds on the farm pictured below. At about the same time, N. B. Keeney started in the seed business at Le Roy, New York, and John H. Allen, likewise, at Picton, Ontario, Canada. Until 1927 these three concerns developed separately, but in that year joined forces under the present name of Associated Seed Growers, Inc. Since then the Jerome B. Rice Seed Co., of Cambridge, N. Y., dating back to 1832, has also been included.

The principal business of each of these four companies—now consolidated—has been the breeding and growing of dependable strains of vegetable seeds. Although this business started, and now has its headquarters, in the East, most of the seed is grown in the West. At the present time, in addition to the many thousands of acres planted in our seed production, we have more than 1000 acres devoted exclusively to breeding work.

Before dependable seed can be grown, a dependable parent stock is essential. In order to ensure the quality of our planting stocks and to improve them by the origination of new varieties, we maintain an extensive Department of Research and Breeding.

Asgrow breeding stations are operated in eight different sections of the country, because work on the different vegetables must be done in sections where those vegetables can be most

Associated Seed



Homestead and Seed Barns, Milford, Connecticut

Asgrow Organization



DISEASE-FREE VALLEYS OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

advantageously grown. In the same way, our work in developing strains that will be resistant to disease must be carried on in those sections where disease is causing the most trouble.

Our staff engaged in this work is composed of plant breeders and seedsmen thoroughly trained in the seed business, and this staff is directed and supervised by men of scientific and technical skill.

Every season, while our crops are growing, our experienced field men keep constant watch over the purity of the stocks and supervise the roguing, cultivation and harvesting of the crops, in order to be sure that the care taken in developing the parent stocks may show to full advantage in the seed crops.

In the fall the crops are brought into our thirty-odd warehouses and fitting plants, a few of which are here illustrated. These are located in the principal producing sections of the country—mostly in the West. Here the crops are milled and fitted for shipment, and samples are sent to our seed laboratories to be tested for vitality. As a result of this research, breeding and production program we feel amply justified in saying that—

ASGROW SEEDS ARE WELL BRED

Growers, Inc.



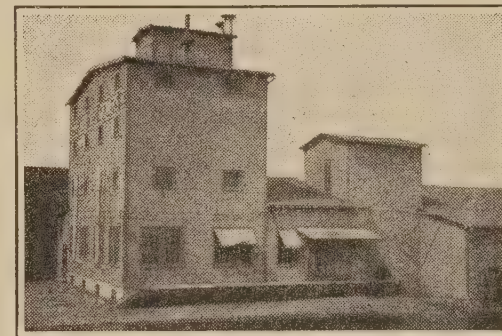
Salinas, California



Le Roy, New York



Greeley, Colorado



Filer, Idaho



Indianapolis, Indiana



In the Asgrow Seed Laboratory, see page 14

EGGPLANT

The eggplant is a warm climate vegetable but can be raised wherever corn and tomatoes do well. It requires loose, fertile soil and will not thrive in clay. Sow in hotbed or flats and transplant with least possible disturbance of the roots, when 3" high, setting 2½-3 ft. apart, in rows 3-4 ft. apart.

Black Beauty: 80 days from transplanting. Plant 24" to 30" with 4-5 large, purplish black fruits, 2-3 lb., which hold their color and quality well after picking.

Florida High Bush: 85 days. Upstanding and vigorous. Long, dark purple fruits. Highly resistant to drought and blight.

New York Improved Spineless: 83 days. Fruits a little later and larger than Black Beauty.

ENDIVE

The conditions for growth of endive and lettuce are much the same and, as with all salad crops, rapid growth is necessary for crisp tender leaves. The rows should be 18" apart and plants thinned out to about 8". Allow one ounce to 150 ft.

★Full Heart: 71 days. The inside leaves, curly, crisp and tender, blanch to a creamy white. A piquant addition to salads or soups. Shown at right.

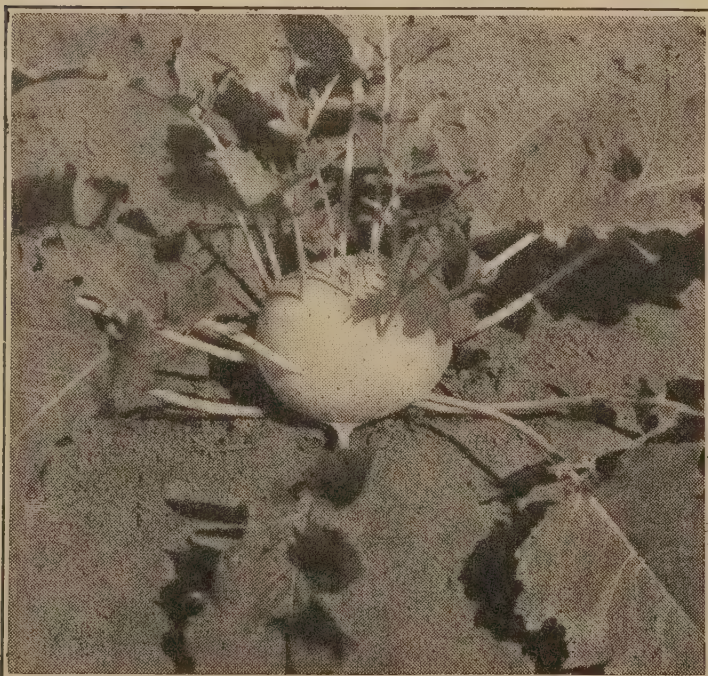
Green Curled Ruffec: 76 days. A large late very curly sort, with heavy, tender white mid-ribs. Also known as Moss Curled. 16"-18" in diameter.

White Curled: 73 days. Smaller plants with well curled leaves of fine flavor.



KOHLRABI

A member of the cabbage family and cultivated similarly. The edible part is the bulb which grows above ground; something like a turnip but much more tender and sweet, eaten when 2"-2½" diameter. Remove the outer skin before boiling. Begin planting early and sow every 2 weeks until hot weather.



★White Vienna: 55 days. Light green bulbs with white flesh. A favorite home and market garden sort—especially for forcing in the hotbed.

Purple Vienna: 62 days. Bulb interior light greenish white and tender; exterior purple, with purple-tinged foliage.

KALE

A non-heading and hardier member of the cabbage family, similarly cultivated. Extensively grown, especially in the South, for fall, winter and spring greens.

Dwarf Blue Scotch: 55 days. Similar to following sort but blue-green in color. Used both as a vegetable and an ornamental.

★**Dwarf Green Scotch:** 55 days. The pedigreed Asgrow strain is one of the most handsome plants of the vegetable garden with its wide-spread plume-like, dark green leaves, exceptionally finely curled and frilled to meet the requirements of top-grade markets.

Dwarf Siberian (Sprouts): 65 days. Large, vigorous spreading plants. Leaves frilled at edges, deep bluish green in color.

Tall Green Scotch: 60 days. Leaves similar to Dwarf Scotch, but about 3 ft. high, borne well above ground.



Dwarf Green Scotch Kale

LEEK

Used in soups, stews and salads or creamed. Sow early in rows 16" apart, thinning the plants later to 4"-6" apart. When cultivating, draw the soil up around the plants to blanch them.

Large American Flag: Early and very popular. Long, thick, white stems.

Giant Musselburg: Stalks 2"-3" diameter, white, tender, mild flavored. For fall and early winter.



Spring scene at one of the Asgrow breeding and trial stations. Most extensive tests are conducted year by year on both new and old varieties.

LETTUCE

Lettuce does not stand hot weather well but is not harmed by mild frosts; the earliest sorts can therefore be transplanted from cold frames to the rows, after hardening by gradual exposure, in the first weeks of spring and the later sorts sown in the open then. Rich and well prepared soil is advisable as the plants must be grown quickly. Moisture and thorough cultivation are also required.



Imperial No. 847—blight-resistant

Heading

Big Boston (White-seeded): 75 days. Very popular; an excellent butter-head type. Medium size, compact head with creamy yellow center, leaves tinged with bronze.

Iceberg: 84 days. Not the shipping variety, but an excellent lettuce for home gardeners and local markets. Large, rather loose heads, with considerable resistance to heat.

Hanson (or Nonpareil): 80 days. Large, hardy sort for Midwestern fall and early markets.

Imperial No. 152: 83 days. For early fall planting in the Southwest. Heads medium large and solid.

★**Imperial No. 44:** 82 days. Of the New York type, with solid, firm, medium heads; resistant to tip-burn. For the East and Southeast.

Imperial No. 615: 86 days. Large medium dark green heads of No. 152 type used for fall and winter cropping in California.

★**Imperial No. 847:** 84 days. Developed for summer planting. Vigorous and blight-resistant, producing medium large firm heads of the New York type.

Imperial E-4: 83 days. For late summer and early spring planting in the Southwest. Valued for its resistance to the effects of wet and wintry weather there.

New York No. 12: 77 days. Earlier than New York and stands heat better.

White Boston: 76 days. Smooth, light green leaves; heart buttery and yellow.

Loose-leaved

★**Grand Rapids:** 43 days. Popular for forcing and early planting; handsome, hardy and vigorous. Large, light green, frilled leaves.

Prize Head: 47 days. A fine old favorite; bronze tinted, crumpled leaves; stands long before going to seed.

Simpson's Curled (Black-seeded): 46 days. Yellowish green leaves, crisp and tender.

Simpson's Early Curled: 45 days. The standard home garden sort; hardy and early.

Cos or Romaine

Dark Green Cos: 68 days. Medium large, with slightly crumpled deep green leaves, well folded over to cover the head.

White Paris Cos (Trianon): 66 days. The favorite cos or romaine lettuce. Upright and solid; light green, crisp and sweet.



Two strains of Prizehead, light and dark, at the Asgrow breeding station, Milford, Conn.

MUSTARD

Sow, as soon as the ground can be worked, a short row, and repeat in two weeks; may also be grown in fall. Leaves are usually large enough for cutting in 30 days.

Chinese Broad Leaved: Vigorous plants, smooth leaves with saw-toothed edges.

Florida Broad Leaved: Large, upright plants. Bright green, smooth thick leaves.

★**Fordhook Fancy (or Ostrich Plume):** An excellent variety for salads, with bright green, plume-like leaves.

★**Southern Giant Curled:** The most popular sort for greens and used widely in the South. Light green leaves curled and crinkled at edges.

Tendergreen (Mustard Spinach): The plants are vigorous and hardy, withstanding well both cold and heat; the long oval, medium green leaves, ready for cutting in 3 to 4 weeks, resemble in taste a mild mustard with a creamy spinach flavor.



Fordhook Fancy Mustard

Leaves: Left—Tendergreen

Center—Florida Broad Leaved

Right—Giant Southern Curled

OKRA



*Clemson Spineless Okra
All-America Silver Medal, 1939*

Popular in the South and becoming more widely used in the North. Plant when soil is warm. Of easy culture; the tall varieties with their handsome blossoms, make a good garden screen.

★**Clemson Spineless:** 55 days. All-America Silver Medal, 1939. A handsome new, smooth, very uniform variety; rich green; prolific.

Dwarf Green Early: 50 days. Early and prolific with pods similar to Tall Green.

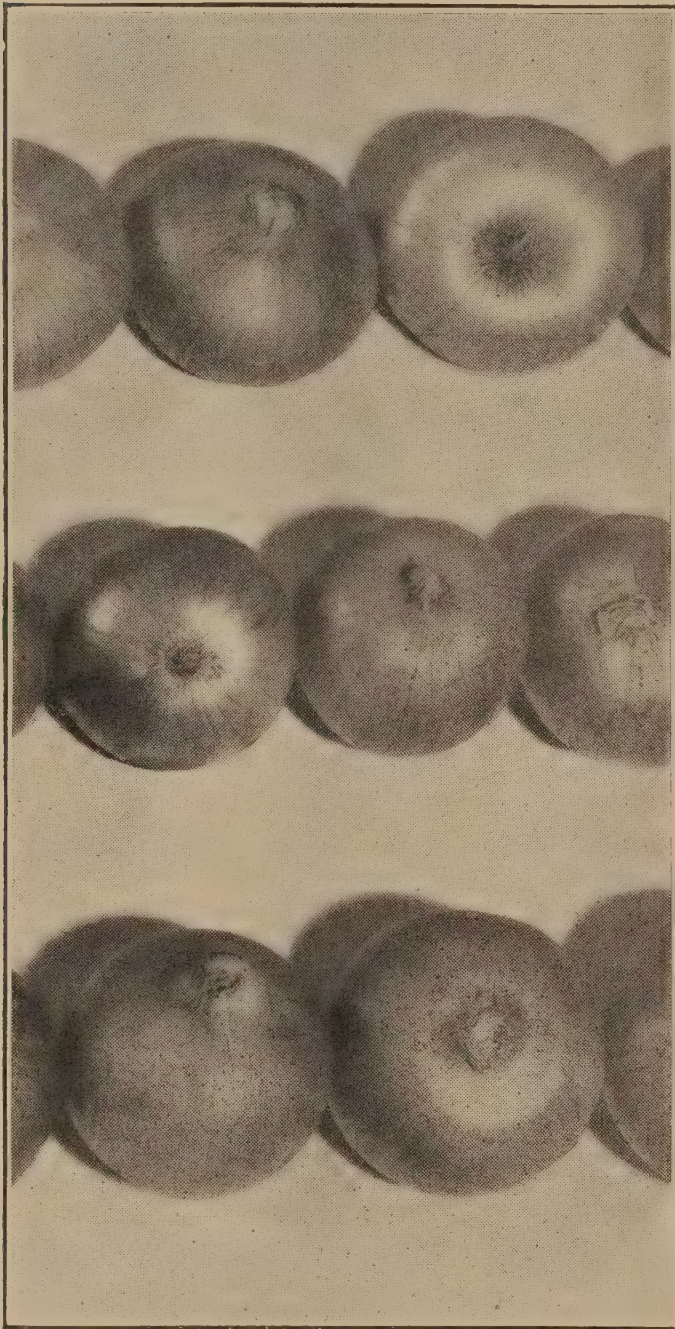
Louisiana Velvet (Lady Finger): 55 days. Tall, early and prolific, with long, slender pods, spineless, ribless and creamy white.

Perkins' Mammoth (Tall Green): 56 days. Popular for its excellent pods and for its adaptability. Tall, spreading plants with abundant pods, very long, slender, bright green and 5-angled.

White Velvet: 60 days. Early and prolific; pods pale greenish white, long, smooth and round. A favorite in the home garden.

ONION

The onion is a heavy feeder and, for well-shaped, fully developed bulbs, demands a rich and finely worked soil. It is a hardy plant and seed may be sown early. Cultivate frequently to keep down weeds.



*From top to bottom—Ebenezer, Yellow Globe
Danvers, Southport Yellow Globe*

★ **Babosa:** 90 days. A distinctive variety for fall seeding in California and Texas. Large bulbs with straw-colored skin and white flesh of mild and pleasing flavor. White Babosa is very similar but with clear white skin.

Bunching: Grown for its long, white stems or scallions; does not form bulbs.

★ **Crystal Wax:** 93 days. An early variety popular in the South for shipment to northern markets. Attractive bulbs of medium size, flat, clear white and of mild flavor.

Early Yellow Globe: 98 days. The earliest yellow globe, yet productive and a good keeper. Earliness minimizes thrips' damage.

Ebenezer: 100 days. Much used for producing sets to plant for early onions. Thick, flat, thick-skinned and very firm.

Lord Howe Island: 95 days. Bermuda type, with deep red skin and mild flavor. For the early crop in California and Texas.

Prizetaker: 105 days. A large variety grown extensively in the South for shipping. Resembles Yellow Sweet Spanish but is not quite as large.

★ **Red Wethersfield:** 100 days. A thick, flat variety with purplish red skin and firm, white flesh.

Southport Red Globe: 110 days. The best red onion; globular, strong, and a good keeper.

Southport White Globe: 110 days. The standard white main crop onion. Large, round bulbs of very fine appearance, quality and flavor.

★ **Southport Yellow Globe (Brigham strain):** 109 days. A hardy late sort, valued because of its superior keeping qualities. Globe-shaped and solid; creamy white flesh, fine-grained and of mild flavor.

White Portugal (or Silverskin): 100 days. A most popular and serviceable variety. Medium sized, thick-flat bulbs; firm and white. A dependable cropper and keeper. May be planted late to get pickles in fall.

White Sweet Spanish: 112 days. The largest of the white onions; similar to Yellow Spanish except in color of skin, but not quite as good a keeper.

★ **Yellow Bermuda:** 93 days. Similar to Crystal Wax but with straw-colored skin and nearly white flesh.

Yellow Globe Danvers: 112 days. Deservedly popular. Hardy and reliable. Medium large bulbs with small neck. Skin yellow, flesh solid, mild and white.

★ **Yellow Sweet Spanish:** 110 days. Skin is golden yellow but flesh is white, crisp and mild. A very large, globe-shaped onion, excellent for shipping or storage.

PARSLEY



Moss Curled Parsley

The seed should be soaked and planted early in rows 12"–18" apart. Thin to 8"–12" apart.

★ **Moss Curled (or Double Curled):** Its very dark green leaves are so finely crimped and curled that it looks almost like moss. Extremely decorative.

Parsnip-rooted (Hamburg): Grown for its roots, which are used for flavoring.

Plain: Flat leaves used for flavoring. Hardy.

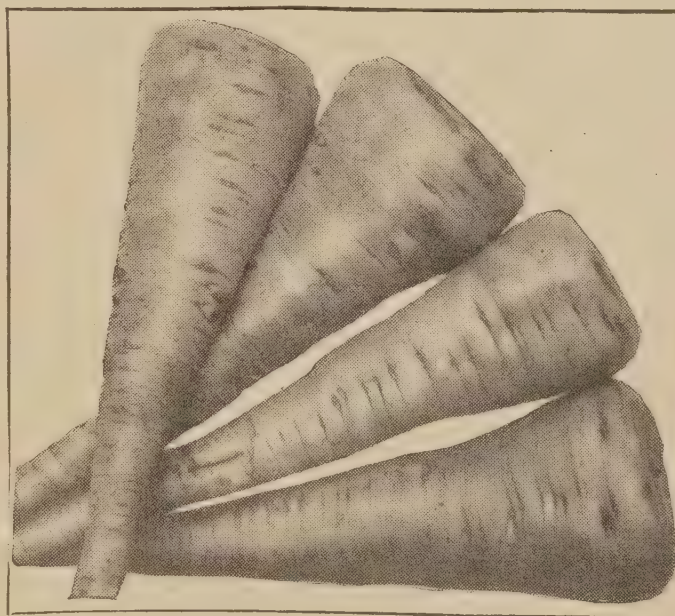
Paramount: A dark green, late triple-curved type, with good stems for bunching.

PARSNIP

Parsnips require the whole season to mature and should therefore be sown early, in rows 18"–24" apart. The soil must be well worked; lumps, stones or new manure will lead to forked and irregular roots. A few radishes are frequently sown at the same time to mark the row. Thin out 3"–4" apart. Frost improves the roots.

Hollow Crown: The most popular variety. Broad shouldered with pronounced crown and long, tapering roots; fine grained, tender.

All-American: Of medium length with wide shoulder; flesh white; core small.



Asgrow Breeding Station, Milpitas, California—the bags enclose selected plants

PEAS

Peas are cool weather plants and should be sown just as soon as the ground can be worked. The early, small, smooth-seeded varieties are for first plantings; the large, wrinkled-seeded sorts, which are sweeter and of better quality, are not so hardy and should be sown when the ground is a little warmer. While peas make a better showing on poor soil than most garden crops, it pays to prepare a good seed bed, properly enriched. Allow 2-3 lb. per 100 ft. of double row; 2 bushels per acre. Plant 2"-3" deep in 8" double rows, 2 ft. apart for the dwarf sorts, 3 ft. for the tall. Cultivate regularly and provide the tall sorts with brushwood or other support. Commercial growers have found it highly profitable to run a strip of fertilizer alongside the rows about 3" away from the growing plants.

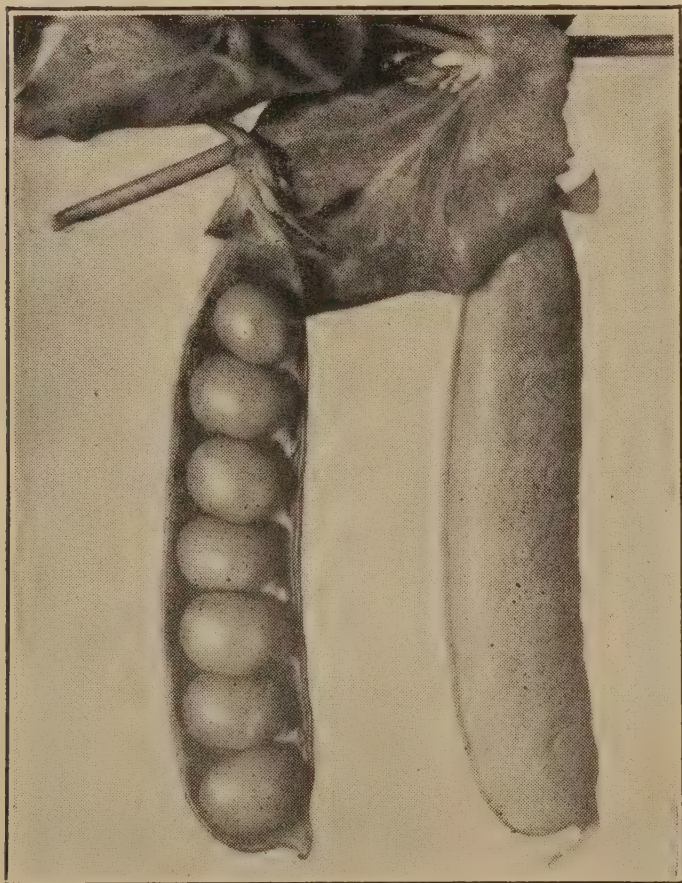
The letters w.r. indicate that the Asgrow strain of the variety so marked is resistant to wilt. Continual work on the Asgrow pea breeding station and careful supervision of growing seed crops in the high, clean, mountain districts of the West insure a uniform standard of high quality. Particular attention is given not only to freedom from disease infection but also to purity of strain, uniformity and yield.

Smooth-Seeded

Alaska w.r.: 57 days. Very early, hardy and productive. Light green pods 3" long with 6-8 bluish green peas. The Asgrow pure-lined strain is well known for good pod size and yield. Fully resistant to fusarium wilt.

Pedigree Extra Early (First and Best) w.r.: 58 days. Asgrow originated. Through the South the favorite for early cropping. Plump, short, light green pods containing 6-7 peas.

White Marrowfat w.r.: 80 days. Plants about 5 ft. tall, vigorous and heavy yielding.



Thomas Laxton—a splendid garden variety

Wrinkled-Seeded

★ **Alderman w. r.:** 74 days. One of the most popular varieties with market growers and shippers. Tall and vigorous vines, resistant to wilt and very prolific. Large, handsome, straight, plump, dark green pods. The Asgrow strain of Alderman represents the standard of high quality in peas.

American Wonder: 61 days. An old productive early dwarf for home gardens. Pods 2¾" long, well filled with 6-7 peas.

Dwarf Telephone (Daisy) w.r.: 76 days. A little later and with slightly smaller pods than Tall Telephone. Vines light green, stocky and branching. Pods medium light green with 8-10 peas.

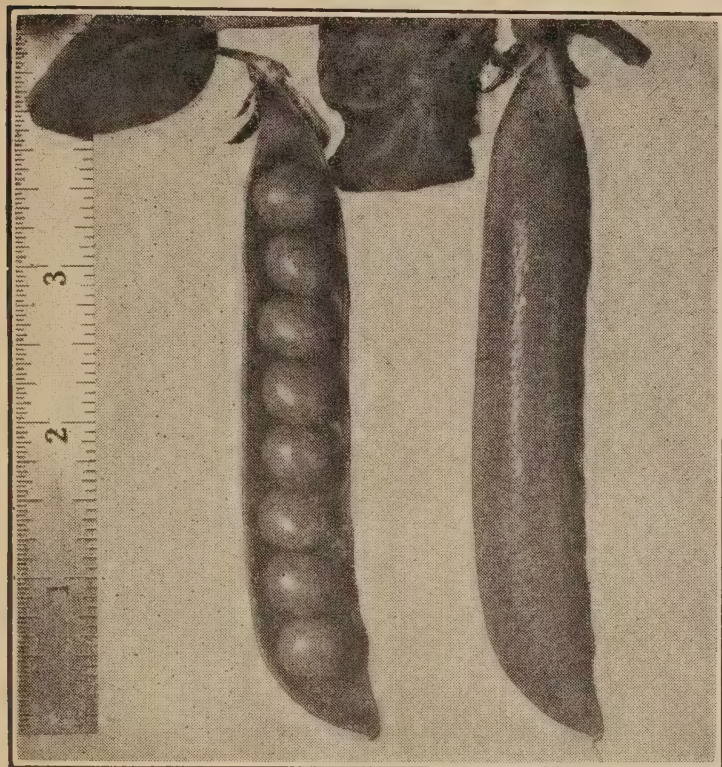
★ **Glacier:** 61 days. Similar to our Dark Podded Thomas Laxton, but a few days earlier and fully resistant to fusarium wilt.

Gradus: 60 days. A standard variety of the same type as World's Record, but a few days later.

★ **Hundredfold:** 64 days. An attractive early large podded sort, popular for home and market gardens and for shipping. Very deep green pods, 4¼" long, pointed, with about 8 large peas.

Laxtonian: 63 days. Very popular dwarf; 4¼" dark pods, 7-8 large peas.

★ **Laxton's Progress:** 62 days. Largest podded and most attractive of the Laxtonian group. Though not planted so early as smooth-seeded varieties, it matures quickly and is widely used for the early local markets and shipping. Handsome dark green pods, 4½" long with 7-9 peas. Dwarf vines.



Alderman—the Asgrow strain is outstanding for vigor and yield

Laxton's Superb: 61 days. The earliest large-podded dwarf sort. Pods $4\frac{1}{2}$ " long, curved and pointed, having 9-10 peas.

★ **Little Marvel:** 64 days. Outstanding among the older varieties of dwarf peas, exceptional in quality and yield. Pods about 3", blunt and well filled with 7-8 tender peas.

★ **No. 40 w.r.:** 74 days. Bred specially for shippers and market gardeners. Stocky branching vines with pods of exceptional size and quality; round, plump and dark green; 5"-6" long with 8-10 large succulent peas.

Nott's Excelsior: 62 days. Resembles American Wonder but somewhat taller.

Premium Gem w.r.: 64 days. A good early sort. Dwarf vines with straight pods containing 6-7 peas of good quality.

The number of days mentioned for different varieties indicates the period from planting to picking stage. Naturally they cannot be the same for every section of the country and varying conditions of soil or temperature. They are, however, based on averages from the different Asgrow breeding and trial stations and will serve as an approximate guide, enabling comparison between varieties.

Stratagem Improved w.r.: 79 days. A superior late variety with large, plump, pointed pods having 8-9 peas.

Telephone, Tall Dark-podded w.r.: 74 days. Tall vines with attractive large dark green pods of highest quality. Similar to Alderman.

★ **Teton w.r.:** 67 days. All-America Silver Medal for 1937. An attractive new introduction resembling our strain of Thomas Laxton but fully resistant to fusarium wilt. Large, attractive pods, concentrated in season and well filled with peas.

★ **Thomas Laxton, Improved Dark-Podded:** 62 days. An excellent medium-early sort; $3\frac{1}{2}$ ", blunt, broad pods with 7-8 large, tender peas. Vines of medium height. The Asgrow strain excels in appearance, being a rich full green, darker than the usual strains of this well-known and deservedly popular variety.

★ **World's Record:** 57 days. The Asgrow strain is noted for earliness and large pods each with 7 or 8 peas of finest quality. Pods are medium green, pointed, broad and plump.

Edible-Podded

Known also as sugar or salad peas. The large, broad, fleshy pods are picked when young and used in the same ways as snap beans.

Dwarf Grey Sugar w.r.: 65 days. Earlier than the Mammoth but not so fine.

Mammoth Melting Sugar w.r.: 74 days. The best of the edible podded sorts for home and market gardens. Broad, brittle pods, $4\frac{1}{2}$ " long, stringless and fiberless.

For Southern Growers

May be used not only as table peas but also as edible-podded sorts when young, and as dried peas for winter.

Brown Crowder (Sugar Crowder): 45 days. Long pods, crowded with 12 to 20 buff-brown, well-flavored peas. One of the earliest and most prolific varieties, excellent also as a forage crop and soil improver.

PEPPER

Peppers are usually started indoors or in a protected seed bed. Transplant when 4" high to rows 2½ ft. apart with 2-2½ ft. between plants. Cultivate regularly to keep down weeds, drawing the soil up around the stems, and hoe in a light dressing of pulverized manure or fertilizer when the plants are 7"-8" high. Do not plant hot peppers near sweet; they are apt to cross.



Calwonder Early—an Asgrow improved strain

Bell (Bull Nose): 64 days. Blunt fruits 3" x 2¾". This is a sweet strain—not the hot strain formerly grown.

★ **California Wonder:** 75 days. A most attractive late variety. Fruits 4½" x 4"; 3-4 lobed, smooth, uniform and dark glossy green at eating stage, with very thick, mild flesh. Popular because its flat shoulders allow it to be stood up on end for stuffing. An excellent shipper.

★ **Calwonder Early:** 68 days. A special Asgrow strain of California Wonder bred to make this popular variety available in areas of shorter season.

Chinese Giant: 80 days. A large, sweet, square-ended crumpled sort.

Harris' Early Giant: 63 days. Early and productive; like Bell but larger and longer.

Hungarian Yellow Wax: 65 days. Large early hot sort, 6" x 1½" tapering.

Long Red Cayenne: 70 days. A long, thin, hot variety, extensively used in canning and pickling or dried.

Ozark (or Memphis) Giant: 80 days. Large fruits, smoother than most Giant types. A heavy yielding strain.

Pimento, Truhart Perfection: 90 days. Heart-shaped; used for canning. Mild and sweet.

Ruby King, Asgrow Strain: 68 days. All-America Bronze Medal, 1935. Bred for size, uniformity and quality. Fruits large, 5"-5½" long and 3"-4" across shoulders, tapering, usually 3-lobed. Resembles the old Ruby King but is in every respect superior.

World Beater: 75 days. A popular variety in the South. Large upright, prolific plants; fruits 5" x 4" tapering slightly, usually 4-lobed with mild, sweet flesh.



World Beater—popular and prolific

PUMPKIN

Connecticut Field: Round orange fruits.

King of the Mammoths: The largest sort.

Kentucky Field (or Large Cheese): 120 days. Thick, orange-yellow flesh, sweet and of the finest quality. A good keeper.

Small Sugar (New England Pie): Round with flattened ends; thick, sweet flesh. Best for pies.

Striped Cushaw: A crook-necked sort. Grown extensively in the South. Handsome.

Tennessee Sweet Potato: Pear shaped.

RADISH

For well-shaped radishes the ground should be thoroughly pulverized and enriched with some well-rotted manure and fertilizer. Fresh manure must not be used. First sowings are made very early, as the radish is hardy, and successive sowings up to hot weather. To avoid pithiness the crop should be grown quickly and pulled promptly when mature. One of the easiest vegetables to grow.

Cincinnati Market: 28 days. Tops small; roots deep red, long, cylindrical with tapering end. Flesh white and mild.

Crimson Giant: 28 days. A larger globe sort, 1½"–1¾", firm and not hollow or pithy; of excellent quality.

★ **Early Scarlet Globe (Medium Top):** 24 days. Very popular. Roots globular, with medium tops; bright scarlet, crisp, and of fine quality.

Early Scarlet Globe, Rice's Medium Top: 24 days. Pedigreed originator's stock. Roots olive-shaped, scarlet, crisp and mild.

★ **Early Scarlet Globe, Short Top:** 23 days. Globular roots of bright red color with neat, short tops, specially bred for attractive bunching.

Early Scarlet Turnip White Tip (Sparkler): 26 days. Very attractive and popular. Almost globe shaped; carmine-red with white tip and small tap root; crisp and tender flesh.

French Breakfast: 25 days. Oblong shape, but broader at tip; scarlet color tipped with white.

Long Scarlet, Short Top: 27 days. Deep scarlet, white fleshed roots 5"–6" long.

Saxa: 22 days. Tops small, roots spherical, small, bright scarlet; flesh crisp and white.

White Strasburg: 39 days. For summer markets, 5" with 1½" shoulder. White roots.

White Icicle: 27 days. The Asgrow strain is of superior quality both in appearance and mildly pungent flavor, with short tops to allow forcing and close growing. Roots 5½", tapering, very white and brittle, growing partly above ground.

Winter Varieties

Chinese Rose Winter (Scarlet China): 52 days. The popular winter sort. Cylindrical roots 4"–5" long x 2"; blunt, smooth, rose-red with firm, white, rather pungent flesh.

Chinese White Winter (Celestial): 60 days. Larger and milder than above.

Long Black Spanish: 58 days. Cylindrical, slightly tapered, 7"–10" x 2"–2¼". Pungent.

Round Black Spanish: 56 days. A fine keeper; 3"–4" diameter, strong flavor.



Early Scarlet Globe

★ *Varieties marked with a star are strongly recommended as not only excellent developments of modern plant-breeding methods but also most highly in demand by growers generally.*

SPINACH

A quick-growing, cool-weather crop, unable to withstand heat. Usually sown in early spring and as a succession crop in later summer, or in fall for early spring cutting where winters are not too severe.

Blight Resistant (Virginia) Savoy: 39 days. For soils infested with mosaic blight.

★**Bloomsdale Savoy, Long Standing:** 42 days. Stands heat better and remains in cutting condition longer than other Bloomsdale types.

Bloomsdale Extra Dark Green (Reselected): 40 days. A popular variety with Southern shippers.

★**Giant Nobel (Giant Thick Leaved):** 45 days. Strong, spreading, long-standing plants with very large, thick, medium green leaves. Tender and well flavored.

Hollandia: 43 days. Prickly-seeded, large leaved; for winter crop in California.

King of Denmark: 46 days. Large plants with broad, slightly crumpled, dark green leaves. Popular for spring planting, being slow to bolt.

New Zealand Spinach: Not a true spinach but its small, pointed leaves when cooked have the appearance and flavor of spinach. Thrives in summer and forms new leaves after picking.

Viroflay: 45 days. A very large and vigorous variety with broad, thick, pointed leaves.



Asgrow Spinach Trials—each row is a different variety

SQUASH

Summer or Bush Varieties

Black Zucchini: 62 days. Long, smooth, dark green. Flesh greenish white.

Cocozelle, Black: 64 days. A new Asgrow strain with handsome blackish green exterior.

Cocozelle, Long: 65 days. Dark green with lighter stripes. Very prolific.

★**Early Prolific Straightneck:** 50 days. A new productive strain of attractive lemon-yellow exterior color.

★**Early Yellow Summer Crookneck:** 52 days. Attractive yellow fruits, with cream colored flesh.

Giant Summer Crookneck: 58 days. Larger fruits; an old garden favorite.

Giant Summer Straightneck: 60 days. Popular with shippers, as it packs well. In the Asgrow strain, fruits have the coveted lemon-yellow color.

★**White Bush Scallop (Patty-Pan):** 52 days. Eaten young, the flesh is tender and well flavored. Our early green-tinted strain is popular.

Zucchini: 60 days. Cylindrical and straight, medium green, mottled with light green.

Winter or Trailing Varieties

Banana: 105 days. Long, round and pointed; gray outside, yellow-orange inside. Sweet.

★**Blue Hubbard:** 110 days. Large, round and pointed. Of fine flavor; a good keeper.

Golden Hubbard: 100 days. Orange-red exterior, with deep orange flesh.

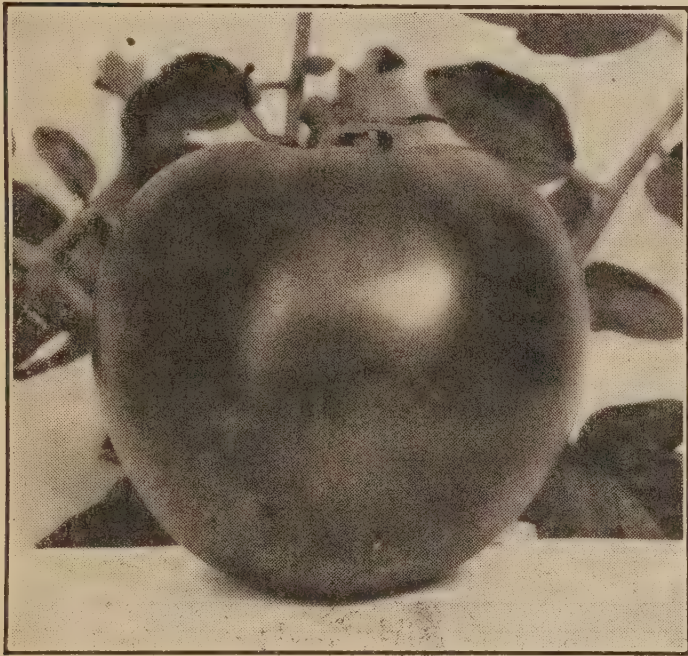
Improved Green Hubbard: 105 days. Standard winter sort. Fruits 12" x 9", pointed at ends.

★**Table Queen:** 58 days. Fruits about 4½" diameter, acorn-shaped but ribbed, dark green with yellowish orange flesh of pleasing flavor.

Warted Hubbard: 110 days. Similar to Improved Green Hubbard but larger and more warted.

TOMATO

Sow in hotbeds or indoor flats using fresh soil. Keep the young plants free of insects and about 6 weeks later when danger of frost is past transplant to reasonably rich soil, setting the plants 3-4 ft. apart. Various methods of staking and training the vines are in use and the grower should study these and adopt the one best suited to his circumstances.



Scarlet Dawn—All-America Gold Medal

Early Santa Clara: 83 days. A main crop canning variety for California. Vigorous vines; flattened globe fruits and sub-acid flavor.

Golden Queen: 84 days. The standard yellow variety. Fruits flattish globe and solid.

Greater Baltimore: 82 days. Large vines with medium foliage. Large, thick-flat, deep red, solid fruits. Primarily a canner's variety, special attention has been given to the Asgrow strain to make it earlier, more uniform, deeper and free from ridges and cracks.

Grothen's Globe: 68 days. Grown in the South, especially for green wrap shipping. Of bright red color and good foliage.

Gulf State Market: 80 days. For Southern shippers. Globular, purplish pink, and thick-skinned.

Beefsteak (Red Ponderosa or Crimson Cushion): 90 days. The Asgrow strain is wilt-resistant. Very large, flat, scarlet fruits.

Bonny Best: 73 days. A good second-early. Fruits deep red. Flattened globe.

Brimmer: 90 days. Popular in the South. Like Ponderosa but a little larger. Pink-fruited.

★ **Cardinal:** 78 days. A recent Asgrow introduction. Large, handsome, semi-globe fruits of rich scarlet, with unusually deep interior color; smooth, thick-walled and solid, of excellent flavor. Bred to provide a variety of the Improved Stone type but earlier in season.

Clark's Special Early: 72 days. Asgrow-originated. Medium large fruits, globular, bright scarlet, smooth. Popular for shipping.

Earliana: 66 days. A first early, bright red, thick-flat tomato of medium size.



Rutgers—the leading main crop variety

The number of days mentioned for different varieties indicates the period from transplanting to picking. Naturally they cannot be the same for every section of the country and varying conditions of soil or temperature. They are, however, based on averages from the different Asgrow breeding stations and will serve as an approximate guide, enabling comparison between varieties.

June Pink (Pink Earliana): 69 days. Very early; flattened globe, medium size.

Livingston's Globe: 82 days. A good pink variety for greenhouse or shipping. Large smooth fruits ripen evenly; purplish rose.

★**Marglobe:** 77 days. A popular variety for local or distant markets. Strong plants with heavy foliage; fruits medium large, nearly globular, smooth, solid, thick-walled, and scarlet.

The special Asgrow strains of Marglobe, Rutgers and Greater Baltimore are available in certified packets.

Norton: 88 days. A wilt-resistant variety with large, flattened globe, deep red fruits.

Oxheart: 90 days. Fruits large, heart-shaped, rosy pink and solid. Open vines.

Pan America: 73 days. Recently introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Highly resistant to fusarium wilt. Medium sized, globular, bright red fruits, heavily borne.

Pearson: 76 days. A vigorous, self-topping type used in California for shipping and canning. Medium sized, scarlet, semi-globe fruits.

Ponderosa: 88 days. Large spreading vines with very big, flat, pink fruits, apt to crack but solid, sub-acid and of excellent flavor.

Pritchard (Scarlet Topper): 73 days. A popular wilt-resistant, self-topping or self-pruning variety. Fruits of good size and solid; globular.

★**Rutgers:** 86 days. An excellent main crop variety, now the most extensively planted of all and very widely adapted. Strong, prolific plants; large, bright red fruits of fine quality, near-globe shape, very attractive.

★**Scarlet Dawn:** 70 days. All-America Gold Medal, 1935. The vines are of medium growth, fairly open and very prolific. The fruits are globular and smooth, thick-walled, bright scarlet in color, ripening well to the stems. An exceptionally attractive early variety.

Stokesdale: 73 days. Fruits of near globe shape, smooth, of good size and fine red color. A prolific, widely adapted second early variety.

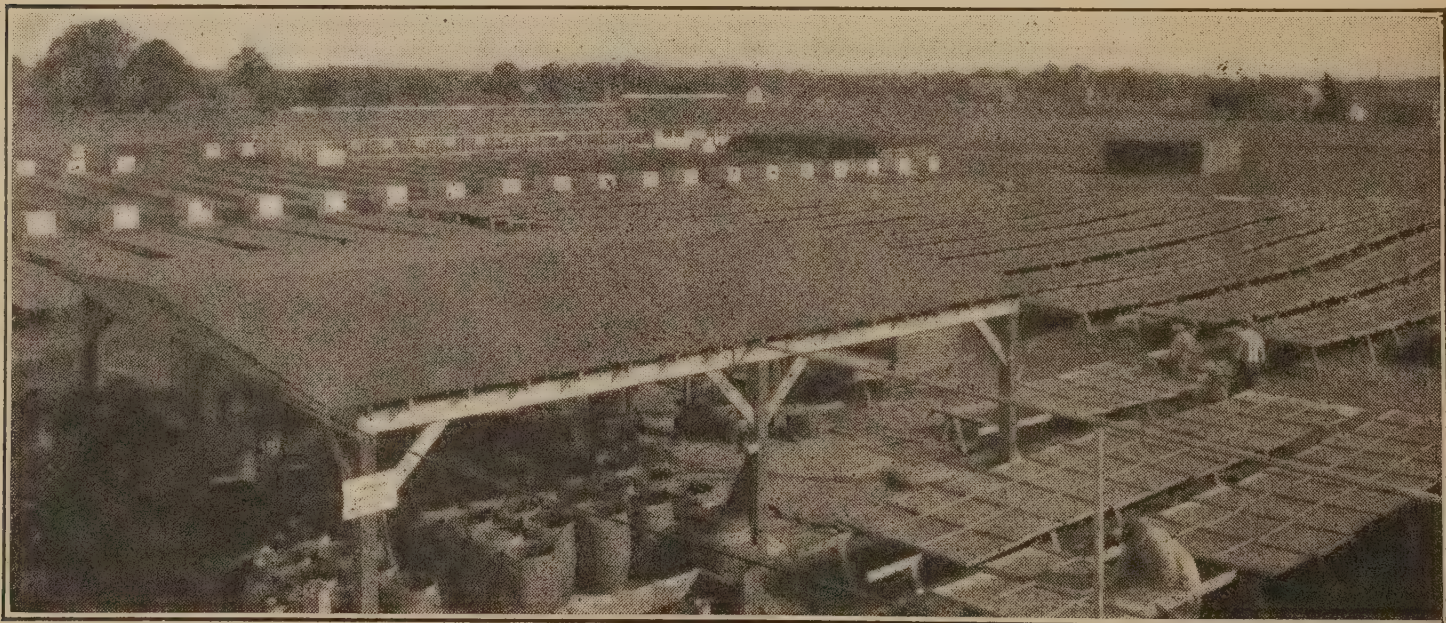
Stone Improved: 86 days. Large, thick-flat, deep, smooth, scarlet fruits of fine quality.

Yellow Ponderosa: 89 days. Similar to Ponderosa, but of golden yellow color.

Small-fruited

Red Plum, Yellow Plum, Red Pear, Yellow Pear: These varieties, about 2" long, are used for decorative purposes and in preserves and pickles. Attractive novelties. Their names are indicative of shape and color.

San Marzano: 80 days. Fruits rectangular, 3" x 1½", in clusters. The Asgrow strain is notably solid; deep red flesh with little juice.



Tomato seed-saving operations. Every precaution is taken against seed-borne disease germs. First the plants were started in sterilized soil in the greenhouse, then set out in selected fields. Now the seed is thoroughly fermented and disinfected with suitable chemicals, each step being conducted under completely sanitary conditions.

TURNIP

For summer greens or roots sow early in drills 12"-15" apart for hand cultivation; 24" apart for horse cultivation, and press the soil down firmly. Thin out when the plants have grown to about 1" high. Sow again in the summer for fall and winter use.

Cow Horn (Long White): 70 days. A good variety for table or stock.

Purple Top Strap Leaved: 46 days. Used extensively in home and market gardens. Tops medium, upright, and compact. Roots 4" diameter, purple-red above, white below; fine-grained and tender.

★**Purple Top White Globe:** 57 days. The standard table sort; for market garden, shipping or home. Large, dark green, cut-leaved tops. Roots purple-red above, white below, with white, sweet, tender flesh.

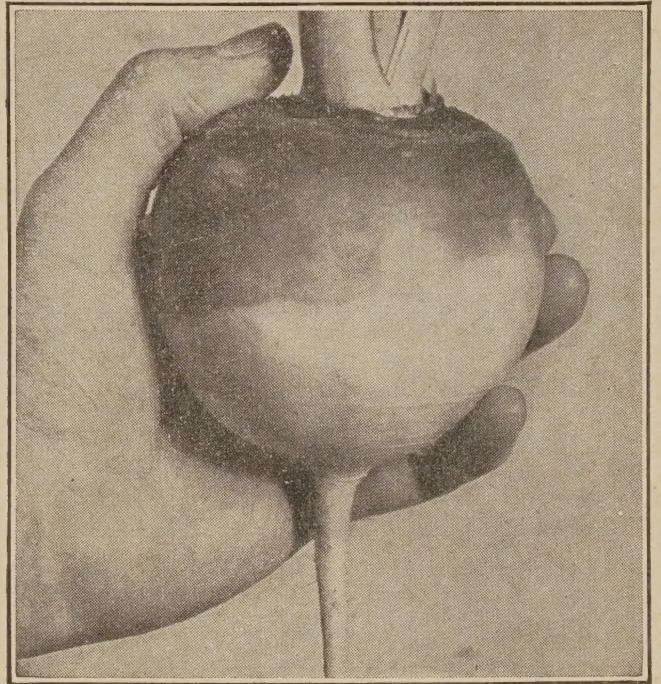
Seven Top: A very hardy foliage turnip, grown for table greens and forage. The roots are tough and inedible, but the young, dark green leaves, ready a month after planting, are very tender and new leaves are formed after the earlier growth has been cut.

Purple Top Milan: 42 days. Very early. Strap-leaved, with flat roots of fine quality.

Turnip Broccoli, or Broccoli Rab: Page 7.

★**Shogoin:** The tops make excellent greens in 30 days and the roots in 40 days are crisp and tender. Roots are semi-globular, white inside and out. Should be eaten young.

White Flat Dutch: 46 days. An early Asgrow strain of this white variety.



Purple Top Globe Turnip

White Egg: 60 days. Medium, cut-leaved tops. White, egg-shaped roots 3" long.

Yellow Aberdeen, Purple Top: 80 days. A yellow-fleshed sort, of fine flavor and excellent keeping quality for winter use.

Yellow Globe: 80 days. Large tops with firm yellow roots. For table use when young and stock feed when full grown to large size.



American Purple Top Rutabaga

RUTABAGA

The Rutabaga or Swede Turnip should be planted in midsummer, a few weeks before other turnips. It keeps well through winter if topped and stored in a cool, slightly moist cellar or pit.

★**American Purple Top (Long Island Improved):** 90 days. The Asgrow strain is well known for its heavy yield and uniformity; very dependable for shipping and storage. Large, globular, short-necked roots with light yellow flesh, firm, sweet and tender.

White French: 90 days. Large roots with white, sweet flesh.

WATERMELON

Watermelons are grown like cantaloupes but require more room. Do not plant seed of unknown origin; the best results are only to be expected from seed carefully selected by expert growers.

Cletex: 90 days. Similar in shape and size to Tom Watson, but with mottled rind.

Cole's Early: 75 days. Grown in the Northeast. Medium sized, short, oval fruits, with striped rind.

★**Dixie Queen:** 85 days. More round than oval, 30-40 lb., light green with dark stripes. Crisp, red flesh, sweet all through. The rind though not coarse is tough, making it a good shipper.

★**Early Kansas:** 80 days. Nearly round, light green, irregularly striped. Bright red flesh of excellent flavor. A new sort, early and prolific.



*Florida Giant or Cannonball
Now the most popular watermelon*

Florida Favorite: 80 days. Long fruits with dark stripes on medium green rind. Deep red, sweet flesh.

★**Florida Giant or Cannonball:** 95 days. Dark green globular shape, very large, about 40 lb. Deep red flesh. Now the most popular variety.

Improved Kleckley's Sweet (or Wondermelon): 85 days. The finest flavored long melon. Dark glossy bluish green with faint ribbing; flesh deep red. Thin rind limits shipping.

Klondike, Green: 80 days. The standard Klondike, a leading variety in California. Oblong; very sweet.

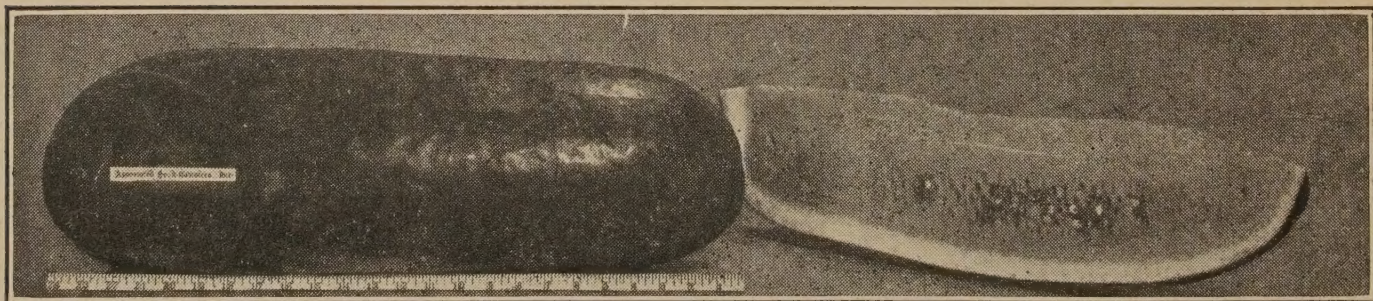
★**Klondike R7:** 80 days. Wilt resistant. Medium size, oblong, slightly ribbed, solid green. Flesh bright red, sweet and of fine flavor.

Klondike, Striped: 80 days. Extensively grown in the West. Of excellent flavor and deep red heart.

Peerless: 85 days. A home garden variety with medium green rind and sweet, bright red flesh.

★**Stone Mountain:** 90 days. Widely known and deservedly popular. Very large round-oval and green, with scarlet flesh of exceptional quality.

Tom Watson: 95 days. A famous shipping variety with tough, elastic rind. Dark green, long and large, 40-50 lbs., deep red, firm flesh of good flavor. Specially selected for sweet, tender heart.



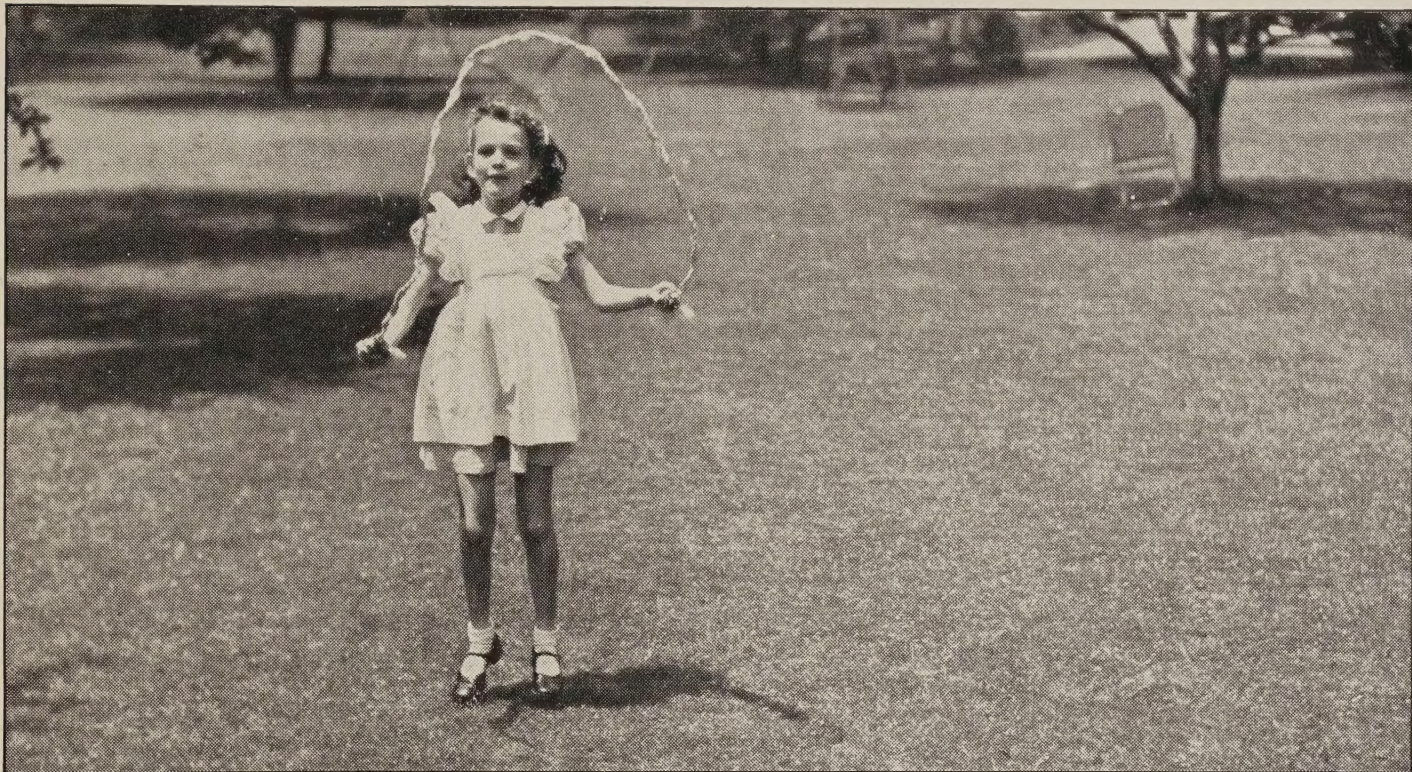
Improved Kleckley's Sweet, also known as Wondermelon

GIVE YOUR HOME A TREAT

Nothing adds so much to the appearance and attractiveness of a home, at such small expense, as a piece of trim green lawn. To secure this, the first need is good porous surface soil to a depth of four or five inches, properly enriched with suitable plant food, and levelled off.

Sow Asgrow lawn grass seed, selecting the mixture to give you the type of lawn desired; any small difference in price is negligible compared to the difference in results. One pound for every 200 square feet will be required, and the best time to sow is October, November or March. Rake very lightly, so that the seed is just covered, and keep the surface damp. Roll the grass when three inches high, before the first cutting.

Worn spots in old lawns should be loosened up, a little fertilizer added, and re-seeded. Bare patches may be due to various causes—dig them up, remove the cause, and re-seed.



ASGROW LAWN GRASS MIXTURES

To suit individual needs. For lovely lawns in sun or shade

The best results in lawn grass come from pure mixtures of the proper varieties blended in proportions dictated by skill and experience—not from so-called “cheap” seed, which often contains chaff, weed seeds and inert matter.

Pilgrim: For sunny lawns. A mixture of exceptional quality blended to produce a dense, permanent turf, resistant to wear and weather.

Cloister: For shady lawns. A companion mixture to Pilgrim, matching its quality but adapted to conditions of shade.

Greenblade: A fine quality mixture for new and old lawns. This well-balanced blend has given great satisfaction as a general purpose mixture.

De Luxe: A very good mixture for general use, but blended with a somewhat lower proportion of the more expensive grasses.

Quicklawn: Another mixture of similar grasses with quick growing varieties added for use when speedy coverage is desired.

Shady Lawn: Specially blended for lawns and parts of lawns in shadow. One of the best mixtures for this purpose.

Associated Seed Growers, Inc., gives no warranty, express or implied, as to the productiveness of any seeds, bulbs, or plants it sells, and will not be responsible for the crop. Its liability in all instances is limited to the purchase price of the seed.

ASSOCIATED SEED GROWERS, Inc.

301 Kentucky Ave.

Indianapolis 4, Ind.



Asgrow Seeds

Sold through local dealers, produced by

Associated Seed Growers, Inc.

Main Office: New Haven, Connecticut

Branch Offices: Milford, Conn.; Atlanta; Cambridge, N. Y.; Indianapolis; Los Angeles; Memphis; Salinas; San Antonio

Asgrow

Asgrow